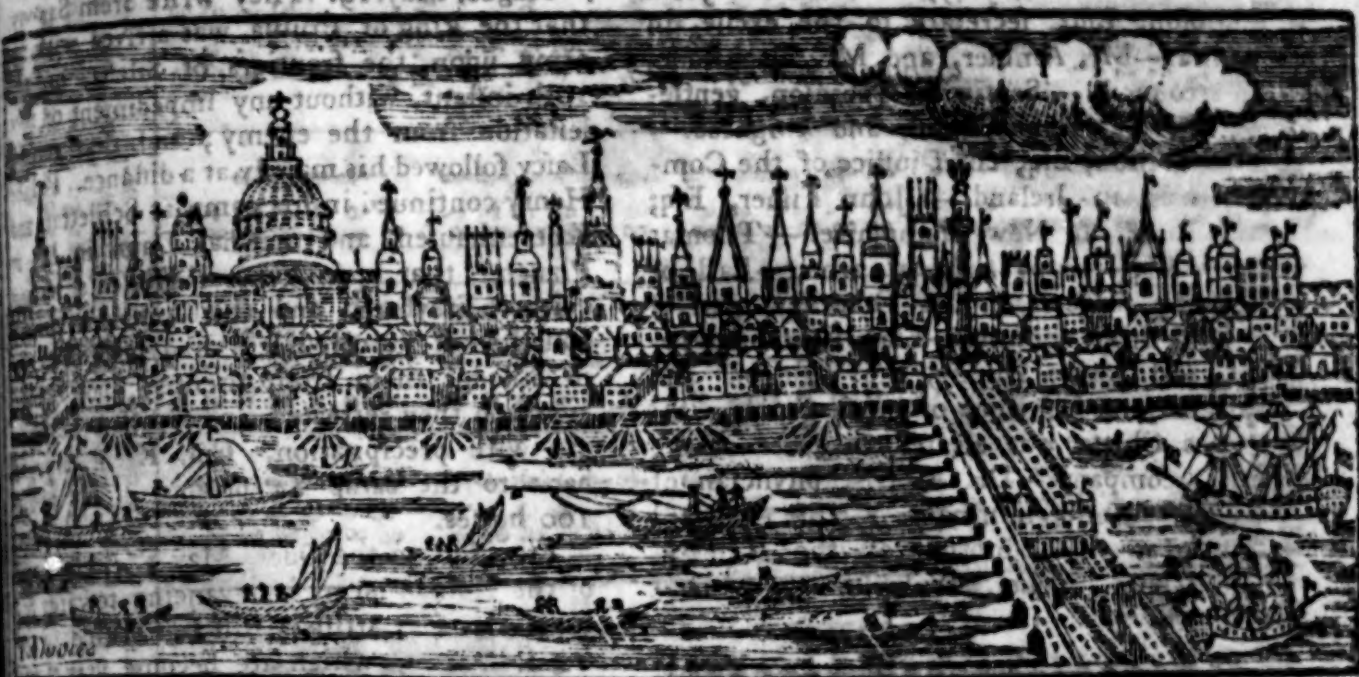


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1761.

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With an elegant and correct WHOLE SHEET PLAN of the CITIES of LONDON
and WESMINSTER, and BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK, including the BILLS
of MORTALITY, &c. &c.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or
Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, 1861.

[illegible]

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1761.

The LIFE of SIR RICHARD GREENVILL, Vice-Admiral of the English Fleet, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.



THOUGH in the present century, and particularly since the commencement of the present war, the British seamen have given amazing proofs of their courage and intrepidity,

so as even, in many instances, to surpass the naval heroes of former times; yet the recital of the great actions and noble exploits of their forefathers, may not be without its use and importance; and sure never commander manifested his valour and greatness of soul more, on an element where, as a great man observes, "the only trial of clear and undaunted courage can be obtained," than Sir Richard Greenville, who has left to his countrymen an example, how far a sense of honour, a love of their country and duty to their sovereign, should outweigh the tender feelings of nature, and the painful loss of life itself.

This hero was the son of Sir Roger Greenville, Knt. by Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Cole, of Shute, Esq; and was born, in the west of England, about the year 1540. His father was unfortunately drowned in Portsmouth harbour, whilst he was a child, and his mother marrying a 2d husband, it is probable he was educated under the inspection of his grandfather, Sir Richard Greenville, Knt. who also, ended his life, together with his lady, unfortunately, thro' the hardships inflicted on them by the rebels, *Temp. Ed. VI.* after he had been forced to deliver up to them his castle of Trematon, leaving the greatest part of his large estate to his grandson. Our Sir Richard, being of an active, enterprising, and martial genius, when he became master of himself, procured a licence from Q. Eliz. in the 8th year of her reign, to go into the service of the Emperor, against the Turks, in Hungary, where he gave many proofs of courage, and served to the conclusion June, 1761.

of that war, returning to England with a reputation, the natural consequence of his noble behaviour. Soon after he engaged himself and his fortune in assisting towards the reduction of Ireland, in which he behaved so much to the satisfaction of the Queen and the Lord Deputy, that he was, in the 11th year of her reign, made Sheriff of Cork, during her royal pleasure. Upon his return to England, he was elected a knight of the shire for Cornwall, to the parliament summoned to meet April 2, 1571. In the 18th of Eliz. he was high sheriff of that county, and an active member, in the parliament which met Nov. 23, 1584, for the same county. About this time, he was deeply engaged with his kinsman, Sir Walter Raleigh, in his project of planting America, and soon after commanded a fleet of 7 small ships for the purpose of making discoveries, with the title of General, according to the custom of those times. This fleet sailed from Plymouth, April 9, 1595, and, May 12, came to an anchor in the bay of Mosquito, in the island of St. John de Porto Rico, where they landed, built a fort, and soon after took two valuable prizes, June 1. They anchored before the town of Isabella, on the north side of Hispaniola, where they were well entertained by the Spanish governor. On June 20, they fell in with the coast of Florida, (Virginia) where Sir Richard left a colony of 100 men, under Mr. Ralph Lane. In his return to England, he gave chase to a Spanish ship of 300 tons burthen, which he found it impossible to take any otherwise than by boarding her, and this method, in the opinion of his own people, was impracticable, as, by some accident, they, at that time, had no boat: however, nothing was impossible to a temper resolved as Sir Richard's; he caused somewhat of the fashion of a boat to be constructed, of such boards as were stowed about the ship, and boarded the Spaniard.

his awkward machine sinking by her side as soon as he and his companions had forced themselves up the side. In this prize the General arrived at Plymouth, on Oct. 18, amidst the acclamations and congratulations of a great concourse of his friends and others. Some time after Sir Richard, with three sail of ships, made a second voyage to Virginia, according to a promise he had made to the infant colony; but they had, according to their own request, been taken from the country by Sir Francis Drake, who touched there, in his return from the West-Indies to England, some little time before Sir Richard's arrival. However, to preserve the right of the crown and the proprietor, he left, with their own consent, furnished with all necessaries for two years, fifteen of his men on the island of Roanoak. In his outward-bound passage he took several of the enemy's ships, and in his voyage home, he landed on the Azores islands and plundered several villages. He was preparing for a third voyage to his favourite Virginia, but the intelligence the Queen had received, of a design of the Spaniards to invade her dominions, provided him other and more necessary employment. On this occasion he acted as one of the standing council of war, which consisted of 9 members, the other 8 being, Lord Grey, Sir Francis Knolles, Sir Tho. Leighton, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Norris, Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Roger Williams, and Ralph Lane, Esq; Sir Richard Greenville was intrusted with the care of the county of Cornwall, in the memorable year, 1588, and the Queen's commands, for that purpose, prevented, no doubt, his making a great figure on his proper element in the famous sea fight that rendered all the Spanish designs abortive.

In the year 1591, the Queen sent a Squadron, to the western islands, to intercept a rich Spanish fleet which had remained in the West-Indies all the year before, through the dread of falling into the hands of Sir John Hawkins, and Sir Martin Frobisher. The Squadron consisted of seven sail of the Queen's ships, viz.

Ships.	Tons	Men.	Commanders.
Defiance	500	250	Lord T. Howard, Ad.
Revenge	—	—	Sir R. Greenville, V. A.
Nonpareil	500	250	Sir Edward Denny
Bonaventure	600	250	Captain Cross
Lion	500	250	Captain George Fenner
Forefight	300	160	Capt. Thomas Vavasor
Crane	200	100	Captain Duffield
Raleigh Bark	—	—	Captain Thynne.

Besides small vessels and tenders.

The King of Spain, master of a refined policy, and who spared no expence for intelligence, had early notice of the force of this Squadron, and thereupon sent orders for the galleons to return very late in the year, and, at the same time, fitted out a great fleet in his European ports. He judged that, as the galleons would stay so long, the English Squadron would be obliged to return home for want of provisions; by which he should avoid fighting; or on failure of this project, which indeed was the case through the care used in sending store ships from London, then his next resource was, to provide a fleet of ten times the force of that of the English, which was to meet and convoy the galleons home, and which, by the delay of the galleons, he had time to effect.

On the 31st of August, Capt. Middleton, who had kept the Spanish fleet company for three days, the better to discover their force, gave intelligence of it to the English Admiral, who was at anchor under the island of Flores, and before he had concluded his account, their armada appeared in sight. It may be judged the English fleet were in some confusion, as part of their several crews were on shore, getting ballast, filling water and collecting fresh provisions; several of the ships were also not properly ballasted, and near half their men disabled by the scurvy and other distempers. The Admiral considering the great disproportion of the squadrons, weighed, however, immediately, and put to sea, and the rest of his fleet followed his example. Sir Richard Greenville, in the Revenge, weighed last, for he staid to take on board those that were on shore, and whose assistance he stood in need of, as he had near 90 of his people sick. The Admiral and the rest, tho' with great difficulty, recovered their wind; but this Sir Richard was not able to effect, whereupon some of his officers advised him to cut his mainsail and cast about, and trust to the sailing of his ship, as the Spanish Squadron had already got upon his weather-bow. This Sir Richard peremptorily refused, saying, *He would much rather die than leave such a mark of dishonour on himself, his country, and the Queen's ship,* and adding, he had hopes to pierce thro' the two squadrons, and force that of Seville to give him way. The Spanish Admiral being in the wind, then bore down upon him, which becalmed the Revenge so, that she could neither make way, nor feel her helm, and in this situation the ships under his lee luff'd up in

in order to lay him aboard. He was boarded first by the Spanish Admiral, the St. Philip, and soon after by four others, two on the larboard and two on the starboard, but the Spanish Admiral met with so warm a fire from the Revenge's lower tier of guns, loaded with crofs bar shot, that the soon fell off, and the rest, as roughly treated, followed her example. A little while after, a small victualler fell under the lee of the Revenge, and her captain asked Sir Richard what he would command him, to which with his accustomed greatness of mind, he answered, *save yourself and leave me to my fate*. The unequal conflict began about 3 in the afternoon, and by the break of day the next morning, Sir Richard had repulsed the enemy no less than fifteen times, notwithstanding they continually shifted their vessels and attacked him with fresh men. This heroick chief was wounded in the beginning of the action, notwithstanding which he kept the deck till eleven at night, when receiving a shot in the body, he was carried down to be dressed, and whilst that was performing, he received another dangerous wound in his head, and the surgeon was killed by his side. The English now began to want powder, their small arms were all broke, 40 men, the best of 103, which were all capable of assisting, were killed, and almost all the rest wounded; their masts shot over-board, rigging cut to pieces, and, in short, nothing but a hulk remained, unable to move, but as the sea directed, and the enemy surrounding them on every side. In this forlorn situation, Sir Richard exhorted his men to yield themselves to the mercy of heaven, rather than the Spaniards, and not to sully the reputation they had acquired, by seeking to preserve their lives for a few hours, or a few days. To this the master-gunner, and many of his sea men assented, and this gunner, a resolute and bold fellow, stood ready to execute his commander's orders, which were to split and sink the ship. But other officers, of a contrary opinion, interposed; and, whilst they argued the case with Sir Richard, who was not at all moved by their reasons, the master went on board the Spanish admiral, Don Alphonso Bacan, who, finding none of his fleet inclined to board the Revenge again, for fear of being blown up, immediately offered to spare all their lives, to send them home to England, and that no ransom should be taken, but from such

as were able to afford it. When the master returned to the Revenge, he soon persuaded all, but the master-gunner, to accept these conditions, who would have thrown himself on his sword, if he had not been seized and locked in his cabin.

A As soon as the Revenge was in the power of the Spaniards, the admiral sent to remove Sir Richard, out of a place that resembled a slaughter-house, more than a ship, and when his design was mentioned to the brave vice-admiral, he said, they might do with his body what they pleased, for he esteemed it not. As they carried him over the side, he swooned; but recovering, desired the company to pray for him. On board the Spanish ship, to which he was carried, he was very respectfully treated, but did not live above the third day. The last words he spoke, were in Spanish, to this effect: *here die I, Richard Greenville, with a joyful and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his country, queen, religion and honour; my soul willingly departing from this body, leaving behind the lasting fame of having behaved, as every valiant soldier is in duty bound to do*. His death was sincerely lamented even by his enemies, struck with such an example of true fortitude and heroism.

This victory cost the Spaniards very dear; for the admiral of the fly-boats, and the Ascension of Seville, sunk by the side of the Revenge, a third vessel, returning to the road of St. Michael to refit, sunk there, and a fourth was run ashore by the crew, to save themselves; and so warmly had his handful of English ply'd their arms, that the Spaniards lost above 1000 men. To the honour of old England, be it remarked, that this conquest of the Revenge was atchieved by 53 sail of ships, most of them larger than herself, and at least 10000 soldiers and mariners. The Revenge was afterwards lost, in a great storm, with 70 Spaniards, and some of the captive English on board; in which storm many Spanish ships also perished, so that of this great armada, consisting of 140 sail, but 32 or 33 arrived in Spain and Portugal. Thus fell the brave Sir Richard Greenville, who, as a valuable writer says, "did not throw away the queen's ship, any more than his life, but, forming a true notion of the duty of a man in his station, upon such an occasion, he chose to risk all, rather than sacrifice the glory of the English flag, as well knowing, that if the worst should happen, and himself and

and ship should be lost, yet the queen and nation would be no losers, the superior loss of the enemy considered." "Our learned countryman, John Evelyn, having related this action in a few words, cries out, *than this, what have we more! what can be greater?* Indeed I think nothing that is recorded in any history, in any language. Yet this man is without any monument, and very little pains have been taken (*see our last vol. p. 614.*) to do justice to his memory. May every virtuous reader pay it the just tribute of a tear, and may the british flag never want, what it lately had *, an officer of the same name and spirit to support its glory!"

Sir Richard Greenville married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John St. Leger, of Aumery, in the county of Devon, Knt. and had issue by her, three sons, Bernard, John and Roger, the two last of whom died without issue, and five daughters.

The following Declaration, made to the Chiefs of the Opposition, will render the Memory of the late Prince of Wales dear to the latest posterity. (From Smollet's continuation of his History of England.)

HIS royal highness has authorized lord T. and Sir F. D. to give the most positive assurances to the gentlemen in the opposition, of his upright intentions: that he is thoroughly convinced of the distresses and calamities that have befallen, and every day are more likely to befall this country; and therefore invites all well-wishers to this country, and its constitution, to coalite and unite with him, and upon the following principles only.

His royal highness promises, and will declare it openly, that it is his intention to totally abolish any distinctions for the future, of parties; and, as far as lies in his power, and as soon as it does lie in his power, to take away for ever, all proscription from any set of men whatever, who are friends to the constitution; and therefore will promote for the present, and when it is in his power will immediately grant,

First, a bill to empower all gentlemen to act as justices of peace, paying land-tax for 300 l. per ann. in any county where he intends to serve.

Secondly, his royal highness promises, in like manner, to support, and forthwith

grant, whenever he shall have it in his power, a bill to create and establish a numerous and effectual militia, throughout the kingdom.

Thirdly, his royal highness promises, in like manner, to promote and support, and likewise grant, when it is in his power, a bill to exclude all military officers in the land service, under the degree of colonels of regiments, and in the sea-service, under the degree of rear-admirals, from sitting in the house of commons.

Fourthly, his royal highness promises that he will, when in his power, grant inquiries into the great number of abuses in offices, and does not doubt of the assistance of all honest men, to enable him to correct the same for the future.

Fifthly, his royal highness promises and will openly declare, that he will make no agreement with, or join in the support of any administration whatever, without previously obtaining the above-mentioned points in behalf of the people, and for the sake of good government. Upon these conditions, and these conditions only, his royal highness thinks he has a right not to doubt of having a most cordial support, from all those good men, who mean their country and this constitution well, and that they will become his, and his family's friends, and unite with him to promote the good government of this country; and that they will follow him, upon these principles, both in court, and out of court; and if he should live to form an administration, it shall be composed, without distinction, of men of dignity, knowledge, and probity. His royal highness farther promises, to accept of no more, if offered to him, than 800,000 l. for his civil list, by way of rent charge.

Answer to the foregoing Proposal.

THE lords and gentlemen to whom a paper has been communicated, containing his royal highness the prince's gracious intentions, upon several weighty and important points, of the greatest consequence to the honour and interest of his majesty's government, and absolutely necessary for the restoring, and perpetuating the true use and design of parliament; the purity of our excellent constitution, and the happiness and welfare of the whole nation, do, therein, with the greatest satisfaction observe, and most gratefully acknowledge,

* Capt. Thomas Greenville, of the *Defiance*, brother of the present earl Temple, killed in his country's service, May 3, 1747. (*see our vol. for 1747, p. 337, 482, 483, 576, and for 1749, p. 523.*)

acknowledge, the uprightness and generosity of his royal highness's noble sentiments and resolutions. And therefore beg leave to return their most dutiful and humble thanks for the same, and to assure his royal highness that they will constantly and steadily use their utmost endeavours to support those his wife and salutary purposes, that the throne may be strengthened, religion and morality encouraged, faction and corruption destroyed, the purity and essence of parliament restored, and the happiness and welfare of our constitution preserved.

When the above answer was returned to the prince, there were present,

The Duke of B.	Sir Wat. Wil. W.
The Earl of L.	Sir John H. C.
The Earl of T.	Sir Walter B.
The Earl of W.	Sir Robert G.
The Earl of S.	Mr. F.
Lord F.	Mr. P.
Lord W.	Mr. C.

AS the French breach of neutrality in a Spanish port, in the instance of the late capture of his Britannick majesty's armed vessel the Speedwell, by the enemy's ship Achilles, is now remonstrating by our ambassador at the court of Madrid, and the fact but little known, we here insert the narrative on that occasion, transmitted to us by a correspondent.

Extract of a letter from Vigo, May 3, 1761.

"On the 4th of April, 1761, the Speedwell sailed from Vigo for Oporto, but about two o'clock in the afternoon saw two sail in the Offing; which they had intelligence were French men of war; this obliged the Speedwell to put back, and anchor that night within the Bayonne islands; next morning she weighed, but about eight o'clock saw the two ships again standing directly for the harbour, upon which the Speedwell put about, but the enemy bringing in the sea breeze with them, overhauled her very fast, and, at half past ten, the headmost ship began to fire her bow-chase guns, which fell short of her; in a little time after, she fired her upper deck guns, and lastly her lower deckers. In short, after several broadsides, she obliged the Speedwell to strike, receiving a shot between wind and water, which shattered her rudder and sent it to pieces, and went out at the stern side.

The captain went on board in his boat, accompanied with one of his officers, and were both ushered into the

great cabin, where the French captain received them very politely, and said he was very sorry for their misfortune, but that he was a king's ship, and the Speedwell his prize, but that they should lose nothing. The English captain then

A holding his sword and commission, acquainted the French captain, that if he thought him a lawful prisoner, he was ready to deliver them, but he presumed he had committed a rash act, in taking him in a Spanish harbour. The French captain replied, he knew his duty, and

B could answer to the king his master for what he had done: however, he returned both the sword and commission, and some time after permitted an officer to go on board for their cloaths, &c. who, on his return to the Speedwell, found her great cabin almost full of water, the French

C carpenters busy in stopping it, and, with some difficulty, got to the place where his chest lay; but they had broke it open and despoiled it of the contents, leaving nothing but two trunks of the captain's, which they had not been able to get at, and a few books that lay upon the cabin table, among which was lord Orrery's translation of Pliny's letters, which was begged of the French officer to return, acquainting him, they belonged to the English consul at Oporto, and therefore it would be esteemed the greatest favour; but he with a true Gallick shrug, told the English officer, he was sorry he could not have the honour to oblige him.

The crew of the Speedwell remained prisoners on board the Achilles, from Sunday to Tuesday; during their stay, the captain, surgeon, and two midshipmen were very well treated, but the ship's company were kept down in the hold, and fed with nothing but bread and water, and not one among them had a shirt left to shift himself with.

Upon the officers and men of the Speedwell, being landed at Vigo, all the Spaniards condemned the French for breaking the neutrality of the port so flagrantly, for they were four miles and a half within the Bayonne islands, which form the mouth of the harbour, when they were taken, and could have made captures to the amount of many thousand pounds even two miles without, where the Speedwell was taken. About 10 days before this affair happened, the Spanish governor, a native of France, told the English captain, that if he molested any thing within the Bayonne islands, he would arrest

arrest him and his officers, stop the Jamaica prize to indemnify damages, and put the English consul here, and his family in prison; yet he sat very coolly, and saw his countrymen take the British ship.

The English captain on landing set out immediately for Corunna, and laid A the whole affair before the consul general there; and likewise wrote to my lord Bristol at Madrid, in consequence of which, orders are come from court to take depositions of the whole transaction.

The two French ships were the Achilles of 64 guns and 650 men, commanded by the chevalier de Rainond Modena, knight of Malta; she belonged to the French king, but was fitted out by the merchants at Brest, who were to have one third of all the prizes, the king another, and the rest was to be shared among the captain, officers and men.—The C other ship was called the Buffon of 32 guns and 260 men, a fine frigate, and was likewise fitted out by the merchants on the like conditions."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Plymouth, June 12, 1761.

Y OUR inserting the following in your magazine for June, will greatly oblige many of your readers, and particularly

Your humble servant,

A West-country JACK TAR. E

Among the many inconveniences attending his majesty's smaller vessels of war, there is none calls louder for amendment, than the great neglect of the lord's day. I have the mortification of belonging to one of his majesty's sloops, and every one knows there is as much stopp'd from the men's wages monthly for a parson, &c. as in those ships who have actually one on board, and indeed I have known commanders of some of these small sloops (to their honour be it spoken) supply that place themselves, however, it is a common thing for some one or other of the company to read prayers, and even a sermon on a Sunday, as there is always among such a number of men one at least qualified for such a duty. But the case in question is quite the reverse, we happen to have a commander, who so far from encouraging any such service on the lord's day, always contrives the most work on that day, and tho' we may have ever so little to do all the week beside, we are sure on a Sunday to be employed on the most laborious duty, such as heeling of

the ship, stowing the hold, setting up the rigging, &c. Now we are all sensible this is duty must be done, but other days are certainly the properest times for it; indeed you would be amazed to know the disturbance it makes, and the many oaths that are sworn on such occasions, to the great dishonour and contempt of the christian religion.

As your magazine is constantly perused on board our sloop, your compliance may be a means of convincing our head, that the 1st article in the articles of war, was B not put there for nothing, and may also give him a sense of the great duty he has upon him, which may be a means of reversing the dreadful consequences that must naturally occur from such an example.

If a man commits ever so trifling a fault, he is directly punished, and the C article in which he transgressed is read to him; but the 1st article is no more minded on board of us, than if it was only put there for form's sake, and surely the neglect of that duty ought to be looked into.

I believe we should be a happy ship's company, had we a commander who would but set us an example, great part of us being West-countrymen, who having been brought up with some sense of our duty, desire nothing more than an opportunity of improving that little knowledge we are already possessed of, and without it a general depravity and corruption of morals must certainly be the consequence,

*Example draws where precept fails,
And sermons are less read than tales."*

B EING always studious to give to our readers, from time to time, what is not only curious, but highly useful, we have this month obliged them with the annexed correct and beautiful F PLAN of the cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER and borough of SOUTHWARK, including the bills of mortality, with the additional buildings, &c. Such a present seemed necessary to ascertain our claim to the title of the LONDON MAGAZINE, which we have so many years supported with unrival'd, though not with unenvy'd reputation. It may be remembered we gave our readers a useful MAP of the countries 10 miles round LONDON, in our volume for 1747, p. 259, and by consulting our INDEX of PLATES which is the 5th in the GENERAL INDEX to our first 27 volumes, our readers may perceive we have given them engravings of many of the capital buildings, in and about the metropolis, its tower, bridges, &c. &c. Th

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A Correct PLAN of the CITIES of LONDON WESTMINSTER & BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK



THWARK, including the **BILLS** of **MORTALITY**, with the **ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS** &c.

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 238.

JANUARY the 23d, after the thanks of the house had been given to the admirals Saunders and Holmes, and to brigadier-general Townshend, as before-mentioned, it was resolved *nemine contradicente*, that the thanks of that house should be given to Sir Edward Hawke, for the late signal victory obtained by him over the French fleet. And Sir Edward being come to the house, on the 28th, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that the house had unanimously resolved, that the thanks of that house should be given him, for the late signal victory obtained by him over the French fleet; and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of the house accordingly, as followeth, viz.

Sir EDWARD HAWKE!

"The house has unanimously resolved, that their thanks be given to you, for the late signal victory, obtained by you, over the French fleet.

You are now, Sir, happily returned to your country, after a long, but most important service; and are returned victorious and triumphant, and full of honour. You meet the applause of your countrymen, in their minds and hearts, and which they had manifested before, in all the outward demonstrations of publick joy and congratulation.

Your expedition was for the nearest and most affecting concern to us—the immediate defence of his majesty's kingdoms, against a disappointed and enraged enemy, meditating, in their revenge, our destruction at once: Your trust, therefore, Sir, was of the highest nature; but to which, your characters of courage, fidelity, vigilance, and of abilities, were known to be equal. You soon freed us from fears; and have answered all our hopes, that bravery and conduct could give, or turbulent seas and seasons would admit of—even the last did not disturb or diminish your spirit and vigour. You had overawed the enemy in their ports—in their chief naval force, till shame, perhaps, or desperation, brought them forth at last. You fought them, subdued them, and, in their confusion and dismay, made those, who could escape, to seek their security in flight and disgrace.

June, 1761.

Thus their long-preparing invasion was then broken and dispelled; and which cannot but bring to our remembrance the design and the fate of another armada, (in a former age of glory) whose defeat was, at that time, the safety of England, and the lasting renown of the English navy.

These, Sir, are your late eminent services to your king and country; and have been now enumerated, not from any imagination that they are unknown any where, or can be ever forgotten, but that your presence with us makes them to rise, with their first strength, in our thoughts, as the recounting of them must give us a fresh spirit of joy, in our acknowledgments of them. Our acknowledgments, then, Sir, you have, for these your past services: Permit us to add our expectations too, of what may be your future merits, in the defence of the rights and honour of your country, wherever you shall again command.

It is a very pleasing office to me, to convey these thanks of the house to you; and I do give you, in the name of the commons of Great-Britain, their thanks, for the late signal victory, obtained by you, over the French fleet."

Upon which Sir Edward Hawke said,

Mr. SPEAKER!

"I own myself greatly at a loss, as to the proper manner of acknowledging the great honour conferred on me, by this august house, in their distinguished approbation of my conduct, on the 20th of November last. In doing my utmost, I only did the duty I owed my king and country, which ever has been, and shall be, my greatest ambition to perform faithfully and honestly, to the best of my ability—I can only assure this honourable house, that I receive this mark of honour, with the greatest respect; and shall ever retain the most grateful sense of it.

Before I sit down, permit me, Sir, in particular, to return you my most respectful thanks, for the obliging manner in which you have communicated to me the great honour done me by this house, which I shall always esteem as the highest obligation."

Q o

Whereupon

Whereupon it was ordered, *nem. con.* that what had been then said by Mr. Speaker, together with Sir Edward Hawke's answer thereto, should be printed in the votes of that day, as it accordingly was; and having been from thence reprinted in some of our London newspapers, complaint was made to the house, on Friday the 1st of February, that these news-papers contained printed accounts of the proceedings of that house, in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege of that house. Upon this the printers of all the news-papers so complained of, were ordered to attend that house on the Monday following, when they made different excuses, but all confessed themselves sorry that any such thing should have been done; and being all declared guilty of a breach of the privilege of that house, it was ordered, that they should be then brought to the bar of that house, and, upon their knees, reprimanded by Mr. Speaker for their said offences, which they accordingly were, and then discharged, paying their fees.

January the 25th, a petition of Lionel, earl of Dysart, and Francis Watkins, being offered to be presented to the house, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon the said petition was brought up and read, reciting part of an act passed the 29th Geo. II. for building Westminster-Bridge; and alledging, that the petitioners were owners of the freehold and inheritance of several buildings, houses, grounds, and estates, situate on the west side of the street, leading from Charing-Cross, towards his majesty's palace of Whitehall, which the commissioners under the said act had taken possession of, without making or tendering any satisfaction to the petitioners, for their respective interests in the said premises; and therefore praying the house, to take the premises into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was, without any objection, so far as I have heard, referred to the consideration of a committee, with orders to examine, and state to the house, the matter of fact contained in the same; and with a power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that all that came should have voices. Upon this pe-

tion's appearing in the printed votes, the said commissioners resolved to vindicate their conduct; and in consequence thereof, there was, on the 29th, presented to the house and read, a petition from them, reciting the aforesaid petition; and representing to the house, that it contained an unjust reflection upon the proceedings of the petitioners; and therefore praying, that they might be heard, in justification of their conduct, in such manner as to the house should seem meet. Which petition was, of course, ordered to be referred to the same committee; and that the petitioners should be heard before the same, if they thought fit; whereupon it was ordered, that the several books, annually presented to the house, containing a state of the proceedings of the said commissioners, from the 30th of November, 1756, to the 20th of November, 1759, should be referred to the said committee. And, on the 4th of March, Mr. Townshend reported, that the committee had examined the matter of fact contained in the said first-mentioned petition, and had heard some of the petitioners in the last-mentioned petition; and had directed him to report a state of the first-mentioned petition to the house; which report being then read, it was resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the said petition of Lionel, earl of Dysart, and Francis Watkins, be rejected.

And, indeed, from the nature of our constitution, we may suppose, that had it not been out of regard to the recommendation with which this petition was attended, the house would not have allowed it to be brought up or read; for as it contained a complaint, which, from the nature of it, seemed capable of being redressed by our courts of justice, and as the petition itself did not so much as alledge, that no redress could be had without the aid of parliament, the petition ought not to have been received, or any way countenanced by the house. There is nothing that can be of more dangerous consequence to our happy constitution, than that of either house of parliament's assuming to themselves a jurisdictional power in the first instance, with respect to any case which can admit of redress, by any of the common methods of proceeding, before our courts of justice in Westminster-Hall. High criminals, who are above the law, or cunning knaves, who have artfully, in some important matter, contrived a method to evade the law, is the

the only game our houses of parliament ought to fly at: Or, when any publick nuisance or grievance is complained of, which cannot be removed or redressed, without a new law, such a complaint becomes worthy of their notice; because, if well founded, their interposition is become necessary. In short, the rule in

poetry,
*Nec deus interfit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit:*

they should always have before their eyes; otherwise our high legislative assemblies may, like the French parliaments, become meer courts of justice, or rather, like the imperial Roman senates, courts of injustice, as matters of life and property would be determined, in the same manner that contested elections are now; for, as our legislative assemblies are differently constituted, and much more numerous, it could not be expected that they would preserve, either the dignity, or character, hitherto preserved by the parliaments in France; especially as men often fly from one extreme to the other, and from being the most untractable freemen, become the most obedient slaves.

It may, perhaps, in this case, be said, that, as the commissioners were named by parliament, either house may, and ought to inquire into their conduct, as often as any complaint is made against it; but, let it be considered, that the parliament, in this sense, consists of king, lords, and commons: In such cases the commissioners cannot be said to be named by any one, but by all the three branches of our legislature. They are named by the act: They derive all their powers from the act: It is from the act only, and not from any one branch of the legislature, that they are to take their directions, for the execution of the trust thereby reposed in them; otherwise, they might be directed, by one of the branches of our legislature, to do what they might, by another, be punished for doing. The question, therefore, whether or no they had justly executed those powers, is a question that, in all common cases, is to be, in the first instance, determined by the judges in Westminster-Hall: Neither house of parliament ought to interpose, but when it is suggested, and also seems probable, that the complaint is of such a nature, as cannot be redressed by any method of proceeding before those judges, which was the case with respect to the complaint now under consideration; and, if it had,

the complaint ought not to have come so recommended, because such a recommendation seemed to be a sort of anticipating the determination of the first question that was to come before the house; for though nothing was to be apprehended from it, under such an honest administration, and such an independent house of commons, yet, in different circumstances, the precedent might be of the most dangerous consequence; as the most tyrannical of the Roman emperors always got that done by a decree of the Roman senate, which they were afraid or ashamed to do by an edict of their own.

As in this affair I have presumed to think, that a recommendation from the crown was not altogether so proper, so in the next affair I am to take notice of, I must think, that such a recommendation became extremely proper: On the 25th of January, there was presented to the house, in the usual manner, by the sheriffs of London, and read, a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of that city, in common-council assembled, setting forth the acts of parliament passed, and the sums of money granted, for improving, widening, and enlarging, the passage over, and through London-Bridge; and alledging, that, in pursuance of the powers given to the petitioners by the said acts, a considerable progress had been made in the works thereby directed; that two of the arches had been taken down, and one large arch built in the room thereof; several of the piers had been lengthened, the cornice and balustrade upon a great part of the works completed, and a very large quantity of stone prepared for carrying on the said works, whereby almost all the money then already granted had been expended, and that the petitioners were unable to proceed in that great and necessary work, without the further aid and assistance of parliament; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant them such further sums of money, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as this petition was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house. Then the title of the paper, intitled, "The State of London-Bridge Account, from 5 Decembor, 1758, to the

28th of November, 1759, was read; after which the said petition, together with the said paper, were referred to the committee of supply, where they were the cause of the resolution of that committee, agreed to January the 29th*.

March 4th, it was ordered, that the vestry-clerks of the several parishes within the bills of mortality, should lay before the house the following accounts, viz.

1st. Accounts of the number of children, which have been received into their respective workhouses, at the age of one year, or under, from the 1st day of January, 1749, to the 31st day of December, 1755, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

2d. Accounts of the number of children, which have been discharged at the age of one year, or under, out of their respective workhouses, from the 1st day of January, 1749, to the 31st day of December, 1755, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

3d. Accounts of the number of children, which have died at the age of one year, or under, in, or under, the care of their respective workhouses, from the 1st day of January, 1749, to the 31st day of December, 1755, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

4th. Accounts of the number of children, which have been sent to the Foundling-Hospital, by their respective parishes, from the 1st day of January, 1757, to the 31st day of December, 1759, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

And, on the 26th of March, it was ordered, that there should be laid before the house,

1st. An account of the number of children, which have been received into the London-Workhouse, established by an act passed in the 13th and 14th of Charles the 1st. at the age of one year, or under, from the 1st of January, 1749, to the 31st of December, 1755, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

2d. An account of the number of children, which have been discharged, at the age of one year, or under, out of the London-Workhouse, from the 1st of January, 1749, to the 31st of December, 1755, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

3d. An account of the number of children, which have died, at the age of one year, or under, in, or under the care of, the London-Workhouse, from the 1st

of January, 1749, to the 31st of December, 1755, both days inclusive; distinguishing each year.

In pursuance of these orders, a great number of accounts were laid before the house, which was all that was done in the affair during this session; but I thought myself obliged to take notice of it, as it may be the foundation of a bill in some future session; and, it is certain, that, upon these accounts, such remarks may be made, as may be of great service to this country.

March 6th, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the house (by his majesty's command) a petition of Robert Charles, Esq; agent for his majesty's colony of New-York, in America, to his majesty; and also, the paymaster-general and secretary at war's report, on the said petition; and Mr. Chancellor added, that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that his majesty recommended the said papers to the consideration of the house; whereupon the titles were read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members; where, having lain till the 25th of April, they were then, after reading the order of the day, referred to the committee of supply, and produced the 3d resolution of that committee, which was agreed to on the 28th†.

March 26th, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the house the following message, signed by his majesty, viz.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, being sensible of the zeal and vigour, with which his faithful subjects in North America have exerted themselves, in defence of his majesty's just rights and possessions, recommends it to this house, to take the same into consideration, and to enable his majesty to give them a proper compensation for the expences incurred by the respective provinces, in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour, and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces, shall justly appear to merit."

Which message, after being read by Mr. Speaker, was ordered, *nem. con.* to be referred to the committee of supply, and was the cause of the first resolution of that committee, agreed to on the 31st‡.

And the same day Mr. Chancellor presented to the house, the following message signed by his majesty, viz.

GEORGE

* See *Land. Mag.* for 1760, p. 341. † See *Ditto*, p. 343. ‡ See *Ditto*, p. 342.

GEORGE R. "His majesty, being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, recommends to this house, to enable his majesty to assist the said company, in defraying the expence of a military force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion, commanded by colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland."

G. R.

This message, likewise, was, after being read by Mr. Speaker, ordered to be referred to the committee of supply; but as some of the members were against referring it to that committee, because they were of opinion, that the company were able enough to provide a sufficient military land force of their own; and that, therefore, a squadron of his majesty's ships, was as great an assistance, as ought to be provided for them at the publick expence; the order could not, for this reason, be said to be unanimously agreed to: However, as it was known that the French had, at the publick expence, sent a considerable number of troops, beside a strong squadron, to the East-Indies, the order was agreed to, without a division, and was the cause of the second resolution of the committee of supply, agreed to on the said 31st of March.

And the only other message, signed by his majesty, sent to the house during this session, was that, which, on the 8th of May, was presented by Mr. Secretary Pitt, and, as usual, read by Mr. Speaker, as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering, that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous, that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1760, and to take all such measures, as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require."

G. R.

This message, likewise, was referred, *con.* to the committee of supply,

where it produced the first resolution of that committee, agreed to, *nem. con.* May the 10th; and the necessary consequence of this was, the bringing in, and passing a bill, for enabling his majesty to raise that sum, by loans or Exchequer bills, according to the rules and directions prescribed by the land-tax act of the same session, and to be charged on the first supplies to be granted in the next session, or, failing thereof, upon the sinking fund*.

The only remarkable affair now remaining, which I think necessary to take any particular notice of, is a most extraordinary complaint, which was this session made to the house as follows: April the 22d, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of William Perrot, Esq; and several others, alledging, that by an act passed in the 31st Geo. II. for dividing certain open and common fields, called North-Leigh Common-Fields, and a common, or waste, called North-Leigh-Heath, in the parish or township of North-Leigh, in Oxfordshire, Anthony Keck, and Wm. Lenthal, Esqrs. Thomas Baseley, Job Baseley, and George Salmon, gentlemen, Moses Brookes, and Edward Moulder, yeomen, were appointed commissioners for executing the powers by such act given; but the said Thomas Baseley, Job Baseley, George Salmon, and Moses Brookes, together with John Forster, yeoman, (who was appointed a commissioner, pursuant to a power contained in the said act) were the acting commissioners; and having made such divisions and allotments of the lands directed to be inclosed, as they thought proper, they were pleased to order and award, that the sum of 1500l. should be paid by the petitioners, and the other owners and proprietors of the said lands, to their clerk, in 14 days; that the petitioners, upon inspecting the particulars, or items, which constituted and composed the aforesaid 1500l. observed, that 534l. 6s. 11d. was charged for the costs of obtaining the said act, 196l. 7s. for the trouble of the commissioners, (who were only farmers, or of lower degree) beside 131l. 13s. for expences at inns or publick houses, and 168l. 3s. 4d. for their clerk, over and above 280l. 7s. 7d. directed to be retained, for nine years and six months, in the hands of such clerk, to answer the expence of fencing; which the petitioners apprehended was a much larger sum than necessary for that purpose, and that the commissioners

* See Lond. Mag. for 1760, p. 344, and 451.

commissioners had no power to raise such a sum, before any part of it was expended or called for; wherefore the petitioners, or one of them, made some objections to such charges, and were willing to be satisfied of the justice and regularity thereof, which greatly irritated the aforesaid acting commissioners, and their clerk, who thereupon declared, that they had the sole power of judging and determining, whether such charges were just or unreasonable, and should make no alteration therein, or to that effect; and that, the more to terrify and intimidate the petitioners, the clerk caused to be printed, and left at the places of abode of the petitioners, and other of the said proprietors, a paper, bearing date the 24th of January, 1760, reciting, that a complaint in writing, had been made against the petitioners, and others, before the acting commissioners, and summoning them to appear before the acting commissioners, on the 15th of February then next, at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, to shew cause why they refused, or neglected to pay, the several sums therein set against their several and respective names (which paper was annexed to the said petition); and that the proportions of all the petitioners, except the petitioner, William Perrot, of the said 1500l. being small, and they unable to dispute the justice of the demands made upon them, did apply to the said clerk, and offered to pay the same, when he was so unjust and unreasonable, as to insist that the petitioners should pay, and they actually did pay the several sums, in the schedule to the petition annexed, mentioned, being near 5s. in the pound, upon the respective sums which they were originally awarded to pay, in the said schedule also specified, as a fine or penalty, for presuming to dispute or delay the payment of the sums so demanded as aforesaid, and that the said clerk gave the petitioners separate receipts for such original, and other sums of money, therein specifying, that the additional sums were so paid for costs, occasioned by the undue payment of the original sums, although no action, suit, or other proceeding, was, or had been commenced, or carried on, against the petitioners, or either of them, other than demanding the sums paid by them as aforesaid, and delivering the said printed papers; but the petitioner, William Perrot, refused to pay his proportion of the said 1500l. being 220l. 1s. 5d. farthing, and the clerk hath declared,

that he should pay 50l. for such pretended costs; and that the petitioners apprehended themselves to have been greatly injured and imposed upon by these exactions, and were advised they had no remedy, unless the house, in compassion to the hardships they laboured under, would be pleased to interpose in their favour; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief therein, as should seem meet.

Then the printed paper and schedule, in the said petition referred to, were read, and it was immediately ordered, that the said petition should be referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; that they should have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that all that came to the committee should have voices.

And, on the 28th of April, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods, of the hospitals of Edward, late king of England, the Vith, Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle: which petition had the same recital, and represented the most material facts in the same manner as in the foregoing petition, with these additions, that John Clarke, gentleman, was the clerk chosen by these commissioners; that the whole of the lands to be inclosed, was only 1755 acres; that the commissioners had, without authority by the act, ordered a deposit of the said sum of 280l. 7s. 7d. in the hands of their clerk, and without knowing whether so large a sum would be necessary, or whether their clerk, at the end of the 9 years, would be responsible, or able to pay the same; and that the commissioners had awarded the petitioners to pay an equal proportion of the said 280l. 7s. 7d. with the other proprietors, although the petitioners were, by the said act, exempted, in respect of their glebe, from paying any part of the expence of inclosing the vicar's allotment: And the petition concluded thus: That the aforesaid fees and disbursements being so high and extraordinary, the petitioners, as guardians and trustees for charities, were unwilling to pay the same, and, having taken advice touching the premises, they were informed, that as no appeal was given by the act,

in any one instance, from the determination of the commissioners, their power was final; and their acts could not be controuled by any of his majesty's courts at Westminster, and consequently the petitioners and the other proprietors, however great the imposition might be, were without remedy, unless through the justice and interposition of that house; and therefore praying, as in the former petition.

This petition was referred to the said committee; and for the same purpose; and as this petition not only suggested, but shewed that the petitioners could have no redress by any method of proceeding at common law, the complaint became a proper subject for a parliamentary inquiry; but as an end was put to the session on the 22d of May, the committee had not time to examine thoroughly into this affair, and consequently could make no report. We can therefore form no opinion as to the truth of the facts set forth in these petitions; but whether true or no they plainly shew, that the necessity of obtaining a distinct act of parliament for every common that is proposed to be divided and inclosed, must be a great discouragement to every such design; and as it would be a great advantage to the nation in general to have every common divided and inclosed, why may not a method be contrived, and a general law passed, for dividing every common, at least every common under a certain number of acres, among the proprietors, in proportion to each proprietor's right therein, at the request of any one or more principal proprietors, duly made to the judges, at their circuits, or to the justices of the peace, at their quarter-sessions? In such a case, indeed, it would be necessary to provide some other method for the subsistence of that rank of people called cottagers: A rank of men who are extremely necessary for the support of every society; and as they are, from their infancy, brought up in the hardiest manner, they will always furnish the best supply, both for our army and navy.

Population was, in old times, thought worthy of the care of our legislature; and laws were made chiefly with that view; but ever since the parish has been, by law, obliged to provide for their poor, a resolution seems to have been taken, by our parish governors, and great landholders, to extirpate, not only that race of men called cottagers, but also those little farmers: Our parish gover-

nors endeavour, as much as they can, to get demolished, every cottage in their parish, and our landholders are every day throwing two, three, or more, of their little farms, into one large farm; by which the number of our peasants, or country inhabitants, must be every day more and more diminished, and, consequently, the martial strength of the kingdom weakened; for it is certain, that the children, even of the poor, that are brought up in cities, boroughs, or market-towns, are never so robust and hardy, or so capable of enduring want and fatigue, or the cold of winter, and the heat of summer, as the children of the poor that are, from their infancy, brought up in the country. But when I make use of the word cottage, I do not mean it in the strict sense of law: I think every cottage ought to have a little garden, and as much arable land laid to it, as a poor man and his wife, with the assistance of the farmer's plough, in the ploughing season, may be able, at their spare hours, to cultivate and manage: I say their spare hours, because every cottager ought to have some other trade or business beside that of cultivating his little garden and cottage land; and, for this reason, I must think, that four acres, as required by the act of the 31st of Elizabeth, Chap. 7th, is a great deal too much: One acre of good arable land, is perhaps, more than ought to be required, by law, to be laid to every cottage; because the farmer may grant more if he thinks proper: I am persuaded that, if the custom were once introduced, every considerable farmer would find an advantage in having two, three, or more such cottages near his farm house; and, for what assistance he gave them, either in ploughing their land or otherwise, they might pay him in days-work, or in money, as should be agreed on between them.

I shall now conclude the history of this session, with observing that on the 22d of May, the royal assent was given to the several acts then ready for the same by the lords commissioners, authorized for that purpose, by virtue of his majesty's commission; and then their speech was delivered to both houses, by the lord keeper of the great seal, which was as followeth:

My lords and gentlemen,

"We have received the king's commands to put an end to this session of parliament; and, upon this occasion,

to assure you, That his majesty looks back, with entire satisfaction, on your proceedings during the course of it. The duty and affection which you have expressed for his person and government, and the zeal and unanimity which you have shewn in maintaining the true interest of your country, can only be equalled by what his majesty has formerly experienced from this parliament.

His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, That it would have given him the most sensible pleasure to have been able to communicate to you, that his sincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more suitable returns before this time. His majesty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the king of Prussia, chose to give their enemies proofs of this equitable disposition, in the midst of a series of glorious victories; an opportunity the most proper to do it with dignity, and to manifest to all Europe, the purity and moderation of his views. After such a conduct, his majesty has the comfort to reflect, that the further continuance of the calamities of war cannot be imputed to him, or his allies; and trusts in the blessing of heaven upon the justice of his arms, and upon those ample means, which your zeal, in so good a cause, has wisely put into his hands, that his future successes, in carrying on the war, will not fall short of the past; and that, in the event, the publick tranquillity will be restored on solid and durable foundations.

We are further commanded to acquaint you, That his majesty has taken the most effectual care to augment the combined army in Germany; and, at the same time, to keep up such a force at home, as may frustrate any attempts of the enemy to invade these kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own confusion.

The royal navy was never in a more

[The History of the last Session of the

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present War

Continued from p. 243.

PEACE being thus restored, for a time at least, in the west of Germany, it gives me an opportunity to follow the war into the East of that unhappy country; as every country must be, where any subject is so powerful, as to be able to indulge his ambition, by rebelling against the sovereign power with any hopes of success.

flourishing and respectable condition; and the signal victory obtained last winter over the French fleet, on their own coasts, as it has added lustre to his majesty's arms, has given fresh spirit to his maritime forces, and reduced the naval strength of France to a very low ebb.

His majesty has disposed his squadrons in such a manner, as may best conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his own dominions both in Europe and America; and to the preserving and pursuing his conquests, as well as to the protection of the trade of his subjects, which he has extremely at heart.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.
Nothing could relieve his majesty's royal mind, under the anxiety which he feels for the burdens of his faithful subjects, but the publick-spirited cheerfulness, with which you have granted him such large supplies, and his conviction, that they are necessary for the security and essential interests of his kingdoms. The king has enjoined us to return you his hearty thanks for them; and to assure you of their due application to the purposes for which they have been given.

My lords and gentlemen.
We have nothing further in command from his majesty, but to recommend to you the continuance and improvement of that union and good harmony, which he has observed with so much pleasure, and from which he has derived such important effects. Make it your study to promote these desirable objects; to support the king's government, and the good order of your respective countries; and to consult your own real happiness and prosperity. This behaviour, his majesty graciously assures you, will be the most acceptable demonstration of your duty to him.

After which the lord keeper, by his majesty's order, prorogued the parliament to Thursday the 17th of July then next.

last Parliament to begin in our next.]

the said Magazine p. 367 and the

is in effect a prohibition of trade, as

it could be carried on between

But I must first observe, that soon after

hostilities began between the French and

Hanoverians, the court of Vienna sent

orders to count Colorello, their minister

here to depart from hence without taking

leave, whereupon he wrote a letter to our

secretary of state as follows: "His Brit

tannick majesty having thought proper

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espouse the cause of the enemies of my court and its allies, I have just now received my recall, and purpose to be gone as soon as possible. I shall take M. de Lobren with me, and I desire that your excellency would be pleased to grant us the necessary passports for our baggage and attendants, &c." To which it was answered, by our secretary of state, in substance, That the king received, with astonishment, the news of his recall; that he looked on this step as a consequence of the alliance which his sovereign had contracted with his majesty's declared enemy the French king; and that, in the mean while, he had given orders to Mr. Keith, his minister at Vienna, and Mr. Ayrolles, his resident at Brussels, to quit those courts immediately. Accordingly, count Coloredo set out from hence the 5th of July, Mr. Keith left Vienna the 19th, and Mr. Ayrolles left Brussels about the 20th of the same month.

Thus all correspondence was broken off between the two courts, though no war was declared by either; but, about the same time that the court of Vienna recalled their minister, they were pleased to shew their resentment in a more affecting manner; for they agreed, that the French should, during the war, hold possession both of Ostend and Nieuport, in Flanders; in consequence of which, a French governor, at the head of some battalions of French troops, entered each of those places, upon the 19th or 20th of July, the Austrian governor having, by way of prelude, issued orders, on the 16th, to cause all British ships to depart from those two ports in 24 hours, and not to allow any such ships to enter either of them till further orders; and this without adding the exception usual between nations not at war against each other, unless in distress, or pursued by enemies. These orders were accompanied with a sort of manifesto, the substance of which may be seen in the said Magazine, p. 367; and they were in effect a prohibition of trade, as these were the only ports by which any trade could be carried on between this nation and the Austrian Netherlands; which prohibition we had no reason to trouble our heads about, as the ballance is probably on their side; but as there was an exception in the orders, with regard to a ship's being in distress, or pursued by enemies, we had good reason to complain of them; and the admitting of a French garrison into either of them, was absolutely

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a breach of one of the conditions, upon which the Netherlands were vested in the house of Austria, and a breach which the Dutch, as well as this nation, had reason to complain of. For this reason, a memorial was afterwards presented to their high mightinesses, by Mr. Yorke, our minister at the Hague, setting forth, that by those very treaties, by which the Netherlands had been vested in the house of Austria, it had been expressly provided, that no part of them should ever be yielded by that house to France; and shewing the danger to which the Dutch might be exposed by any such cession; which memorial the reader may see in the said Magazine, p. 572. But as in this war the Dutch seem to be more jealous of this nation than of France, they were satisfied with a counter-memorial, presented by M. d'Affry, the French minister at the Hague, which the reader may see in Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 82, and therefore they refused to join in any remonstrance against admitting these two places to be garrisoned by the French. However, they readily agreed, that our mails, to and from Flanders, should, for the future, go and come by the way of Flushing, of which, notice was given August the 12th, at our General Post-Office.

And now, in my way to the east of Germany, I shall observe, that on the 24th of August, the Prussian garrison, in the strong town of Gueldres, blocked up by the French ever since their entering Germany, was, by famine, obliged to surrender upon honourable terms; which was of some consequence to the French, as it contributed towards securing their communication with their own country.

At the end of the year 1756, I left the Prussian and Austrian armies just retired into winter-quarters, the former in the electorate of Saxony and county of Glatz, and the latter in the kingdom of Bohemia. Whilst the armies were in their winter-quarters, the king of Prussia found himself obliged to alter the measures he had taken, with regard to the Saxon troops that had, after their surrender, listed in his service. At first he had formed them into regiments, and intended to continue them under that form in his service; but one of those regiments being, in the spring of this year, ordered to march to Berlin, to reinforce the garrison of that city, they took that opportunity to desert in a body; and being joined by a battalion of their countrymen, that were

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* See Lond. Mag. for 1760, p. 468.

† See Dict., p. 467.

at Crossen, they all marched directly into Poland, where they again entered into the service of their old master, who, I suppose, sent them to join the Austrians. From hence the king of Prussia saw that there was no trusting them in regiments by themselves, and, therefore, after breaking every one of the Saxon regiments he had formed, he incorporated them in small divisions into the Prussian regiments; so that when he opened the campaign, in April 1757, he had no Saxon regiment in his army.

But, before I open the history of this campaign, I shall take notice of some advantages the king of Prussia had over his enemies, which, when duly considered, will render his future successes not so miraculous as some people have imagined; though this can no way derogate from his capacity or conduct, as it shewed the highest degree of both, to make the proper use of every advantage he had in his favour. In the first place, he had the power of forming, as well as executing, every plan of operations he might resolve on, and not only had the sole direction of providing what was necessary for rendering it successful, but might alter his plan, and instantly form a new one, if accident, or any new disposition of the enemy, should render it necessary, without waiting for fresh instructions, from any court or council whatsoever. In the next place, he was not obliged to communicate his plan to any council, or to any person whatever, before the moment of execution, and much less to concert it with any ally. And, in the third place, as he lay in the midst of his enemies, who were separated by vast tracts of country, he had it in his power to march, with the greatest part of his force, to attack any one of them, whilst, with small bodies of troops possessed of strong camps, he kept the others at bay. To which we must add, that as most of his troops were influenced by principle as well as pay, they had more personal courage, and underwent fatigue with more alacrity, than could be expected from the troops of any one of the powers confederated against him; and his being the natural sovereign, as well as the chief commander, and almost always at the head of his armies, inspired them with an enthusiasm, which nothing but death could extinguish; and of which he has made the best use, by bringing every action, as soon as possible, to be decided by the sword, or the ferocious bayonet, and

to this he chiefly owes all the victories he has obtained.

With these advantages he opened the campaign, in 1757, and he had laid his plan of operations so well, that soon after the middle of April, four distinct armies began to move from different places, in order to enter Bohemia on different sides; one of which was commanded by the king himself, accompanied by marshal Keith, being composed of the troops that had been quartered, during the winter, in and about Dresden, and marched along the Elbe directly into Bohemia. The second was commanded by prince Maurice, of Anhalt Dessau, consisting of the troops quartered about Zwickau, from whence they marched into the western part of Bohemia, towards Elnbogen: The third consisted of the troops that had been quartered about Zittau, in Lusatia, from whence they presently entered the circle of Bunczlaw, in Bohemia, under the command of the prince of Brunswick Bevern: And the fourth army, which was the most numerous next to that commanded by the king in person, was under the command of the old veteran marshal Schwerin; and as they had been quartered, during the winter, in the county of Glatz, and the southern part of Prussian Silesia, and knew that there was no Austrian army to oppose them, they entered the circle of Konigingratz, in Bohemia, in five different places at once, and rendezvoused at Konigshof, upon the Elbe.

This first plan of operations his Prussian majesty was induced to form, from the knowledge he had, that a great part of the Austrian army were still in their quarters in Moravia, or about Prague, and that they had no considerable body of troops, nor any well-fortified place, to the north of Prague; and by this plan, he not only laid the whole northern part of Bohemia under contribution, but made himself master of several of the small magazines, both of provisions and dry forage, established by the Austrians, which were of great service to him in the march of his armies, as he could not have any magazines of his own in the intended route of any of them, and as there was no green forage as yet to be met with. At the same time, the march of these four armies was so directed, that any two of them might join, in case a detachment to strong for one should be sent from the Austrian army, and all of them might easily have joined, in case the whole Au-

Austrian army had assembled, and directed its march against any one of these four armies, one of which two measures it was expected the Austrian generals would resolve on; and, accordingly, a large detachment, under the duke d'Aremberg, was sent from the Austrian army, then assembling at Prague, under the command of prince Charles of Lorraine and marshal Brown, to meet and attack the Prussian army, under prince Maurice; another detachment was sent over the Elbe, under general count Königsegg, to meet and attack the prince of Bevern; and prince Charles himself made a motion, with the rest of the army towards Buden upon the Egra. But as the two Prussian armies, under the king and prince Maurice, had begun to approach one another, the duke d'Aremberg saw that he could not attack the latter, without having the former upon his back; therefore, he wisely returned to the Austrian army, without making any attempt: On the other hand, as marshal Schwerin's army was at a great distance from that of the prince of Bevern, count Königsegg thought he might venture an engagement with the latter, of which, as well as of the prince's march, we had an authentick account, from the king of Prussia's head-quarters at Launy, April the 24th, and which the reader may see in the Lond. Mag. for 1757, p. 261; but, as usual, the Austrian account of this engagement was very different, as may be seen in the same Magazine.

Although prince Charles and marshal Brown had advanced, with the Austrian army, as far as Buden; yet as they were not then joined by the troops from Moravia, and had been obliged to leave a strong garrison in Prague, upon the approach of the king of Prussia, who had been joined by prince Maurice, they thought proper to retreat to the other side of the Moldaw, and possessed themselves of a strong camp to the north of Prague, between that river and the Elbe; and as the king of Prussia was resolved to attack them in their camp, or oblige them to relinquish Prague, he followed them as fast as possible, and, at the same time, sent orders to marshal Schwerin, who, at Boleslaw, had been joined by the victorious army under the prince of Bevern, to advance to the Elbe, in order to pass that river, and join him; which junction was, on the 5th of May, effected, and the four Prussian armies being thus united, under the command of their sove-

reign, it brought on the battle of the 6th of that month, of which we had the following authentic account published in our gazette as follows:

Whitehall, May 20, 1757.

A Last night an express arrived from Col. Yorke, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Hague, with the following account of the victory obtained by the king of Prussia over the Austrian army on the 6th instant, as received from Berlin by M. de Hellen, his Prussian majesty's minister at the Hague.

B *Berlin, May 10, 1757.* You have been already apprized of the rapid progress of the king's arms in Bohemia; and I have now the pleasure to inform you of the glorious event with which it has pleased heaven to crown those first successes, in a complete victory obtained by his majesty near Prague on the 6th instant, over the whole combined force of the house of Austria.

C The king having been informed that marshal Brown had been reinforced by the army of Moravia, by the remains of the corps which was beat by the prince of Bevern, and by several regiments of the garrison of Prague, and seemed resolved to maintain the post he had taken on the other side of the Moldaw; his majesty passed that river with a small part of his own army, and being joined by that under the command of marshal Schwerin, determined to attack the enemy, though much superior in number of troops, and posted, besides, in a camp almost inaccessible, from every advantage of situation. All these obstacles could not check the ardour of the Prussian officers and men, who vied with each other in passing de-

F files, in crossing marshes, seizing the rising grounds, and clearing ditches, till at length, after a very long and obstinate engagement, and many signal examples of valour, the enemy was forced to abandon the field of battle, leaving behind them the greatest part of their artillery, all their tents, all their baggage, and, in a word, their whole camp.

G We have had a very affecting loss in the person of marshal Schwerin, who was unfortunately killed in the beginning of the action; and in the death of several others who have lavished their blood on this occasion, in the service of their country.

H But, on the other hand, the loss of the Austrians has been so much the greater, not only in the number of their dead and wounded, but also in the prodigious num-

ber of prisoners which we have taken; inasmuch, that this battle may be reckoned decisive in every sense, and in every respect. The enemy retired in the greatest confusion; and a part of the left wing fled with the utmost precipitation into the city of Prague. The Prussian troops are still in pursuit of the remains of their army; and we have reason to hope, that this action will be no less glorious in its consequences, than it was in itself.

Such are the first circumstances of this memorable day, which the house of Austria will long remember; and which will even be a signal monument of the intrepidity of the Prussian troops; and above all, of the protection with which heaven continues to bless the justice of his majesty's cause.

P. B. (of the same date). We this moment learn further, that the number of cannon taken from the enemy amounts already to two hundred and fifty pieces; a memorable circumstance, which never happened in any of the former battles gained by his majesty. The number of prisoners already amounts to six or seven thousand men, besides those that have been made since, and are still making, the whole of the king's army, that was engaged, being in pursuit of the enemy, who, by the accounts of all the prisoners and deserters, are in the utmost consternation, and in a desolation not to be described, being in want of every thing, and scarce having wherewithal to cover themselves, from the total loss of their equipage. In short, all the circumstances conspire in making this the completest and most decisive victory that has happened for many years. According to the report of one of the general officers in the king's army, four of its most considerable generals were at first imagined; and we have the satisfaction to know, with certainty, that the king and his brothers are well.

The Prussians likewise declare that their loss in this battle amounted to 3000 killed, and about 3000 wounded; * thus among the former were, besides marshal Schwerin, general de Meuse, the prince of Hohenlohe, the prince of the Saxe-Coburg, the prince of Wittenberg, colonel Goltz, colonel Monheim, the lieutenant-colonel Rohrer, and the major the interpreter, the general rat Wintzisch, the major Farnberg, and the Hauptmann of the horse, and Blonkowitz, and Blittenberg of the horse. But the loss of the Austrians was, they say, a great deal more, killed and wounded.

beside prisoners, and among their wounded marshal Brown was one, of which wound he died a few days after the battle.

This account, however, which was the Prussian, was probably a good deal exaggerated. By the desperate attack they made, and, indeed, were obliged to make, the Prussians had certainly gained a very great advantage; but, as will soon appear, the victory was not so decisive as they imagined. The greatest part of the Austrian infantry, to the number of above 40,000 men, with prince Charles, marshal Brown, the two princes of Saxony, and many of the other generals, found an immediate, and, for the present, a safe retreat into the city of Prague, where they were immediately surrounded by the Prussian army; but, as the city was pretty well fortified, there was no attacking them without a regular siege, which would have been a most desperate and tedious affair, considering the strength of the place, and the number of the garrison, and might have proved the ruin of the Prussian army, as they could depend upon no supplies of ammunition, or provisions, but what were to be brought the whole way from Dresden, and, consequently, their convoys would always have been in danger of being cut off. For this reason his Prussian majesty was advised, by some of his generals, as we were told, to march, with his conquering army, directly to Vienna, by which he would have cut his enemy off from most of their resources, would have had a plentiful open country to march through, and, upon his arrival before that city, the court would probably have consented to reasonable terms of peace, rather than to have their capital city, and all their fine country palaces in its neighbourhood, demolished. This, it is true, would have been a desperate undertaking; but, his march to Prague, was a measure of much the same nature; for, if he had there been defeated, instead of gaining a victory, his whole army must have been cut off, as they had no safe retreat, nearer than the city of Dresden; and, considering the strength of the confederacy against him, and the little dependance he could have upon the resolutions of the parliament of Great Britain, he had nothing but a desperate game to play.

But as the king of Prussia judged better than most of his courtiers, of the dependance he might have upon the resolutions of the parliament of Great Britain, notwithstanding our late clamour against

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* See Lond. Mag. for 1757, p. 296.

continental connections, he resolved not to engage in any such desperate undertaking; especially as he hoped, that the Austrian army, in Prague, would soon be forced to surrender, either by famine, or in order to prevent that noble city's being destroyed by his cannon and bombs. In these hopes, he resolved to blockade the city, as close as possible, and to begin the bombardment as soon as the heavy artillery arrived. Accordingly, presently after the battle, his majesty divided his army into two bodies, with one of which commanded by himself, he invested the town on the right side of the Moldau, and with the other commanded by marshal Keith, he invested it on the left side of that river, having, at the same time, thrown bridges of communication over the river, both above and below the city; so that, in a very few days, it was so completely invested, that not so much as a single man could easily go out or in, without his majesty's leave; but as his army was thus extended, in a circuit of about twelve or thirteen miles, we may believe it could not be very strong in any part of that circuit, especially as the prince of Bevern had been sent off, with a large detachment, to observe the Austrian troops that had escaped from the battle, and were reassembling about Bohemishbrod. By this the besieged were encouraged to make a sally, which they did in the night, between the 23d and 24th, with no less than 12,000 men, headed by prince Charles himself, and attacked, with great fury, the left wing of the Prussian line, commanded by marshal Keith, but were repulsed, and drove back into the town, with considerable loss. Early on the first of June they made another sally, with about 10,000 men, towards the left of the Prussian line, commanded by the king; but as they found the Prussians prepared to give them a warm reception, they returned without making any attack, as they would have been in danger of having their retreat cut off. But, on the 3d, they made a sally with some better success; for they found means to surprize one of the Prussian redoubts, from whence they carried off three pieces of cannon, though with a little loss of men on either side. In the mean time the Prussians, ever since the 19th of May, were carrying on most furious and destructive bombardment and cannonade, with red-hot bullets; which several parts of the city were now into a heap of ruins, and many of

the innocent inhabitants, as well as soldiers, killed in the streets, or crushed to death under the tumbling houses; and to these misfortunes were added, such a scarcity of provisions, of all sorts, except bread and flour, that, for the support of the soldiers, they were obliged to kill and eat their half-starved horses. Even of this dainty fare, happy was a citizen that could get a pound of it to purchase, at a monstrous price, from one of the soldiers. The magistrates, the clergy, and the principal citizens, applied to the Austrian commanders; and, with tears and lamentations, implored, that, to save their city, to save their lives, they would send out to propose a capitulation; but their prayer was rejected with scorn, even with menaces; and, at last, on the 6th of June, to prevent any new application of the same kind, all the most useless persons in the city to the number of 12,000, were collected together, and drove out of the city by the besieged, but they were driven back again by the besiegers, and with great difficulty allowed again to enter the city, which could not but be an affecting scene, even to the Austrian commanders; yet still they had not so much as a thought of offering to surrender, upon any terms whatsoever, so sanguine were their hopes of being relieved; and now we are going to see how those hopes were founded.

In the late battle the Austrian army had without doubt been defeated; but their loss, I am persuaded, was not near so great, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, as it was represented by the Prussians. That part of the Austrian army, which retired into Prague, could not lose many in their retreat, as the battle was fought almost at the gates of that city; and as to those that fled towards the south, they could not lose a great many in their flight, as a large body of their cavalry, and several regiments of infantry, rallied, and made a stand at Bohemishbrod, which, by the map, appears to be but about 26 miles from Prague. This they could not have done, had the pursuit been so violent, or so extensive, as the Prussians represented; yet this they not only did, but also they continued at this place for some days, when count Leopold Daun, since become so famous, arrived from Vienna, with orders to take the command, under prince Charles, of the Austrian army. Upon his arrival it was, that the king of Prussia detached the prince of Bevern, with near 30,000 men, and with orders to

to attack count Daun as soon as possible. Upon the prince's approach, indeed, count Daun retreated towards Moravia, in order to wait for the reinforcements which were marching to him from all quarters; and having got his army provided with a numerous train of artillery from Olmutz, though he very soon began to return again towards Prague, yet he always took care to post his army in such strong camps, and so well guarded by artillery, that the prince of Bevern could never venture to attack him.

At last the king of Prussia, finding that the entire ruin of the city of Prague, would be no inducement to the Austrian garrison, or rather army, that was in it, to surrender; and being informed, that they had still such a quantity of flour as would furnish the inhabitants, as well as soldiers, with bread, till October, he despaired of being able to reduce that city, whilst the garrison had any hopes of being relieved by count Daun: Besides, as the Austrian army was daily receiving reinforcements, not only of entire fresh regiments; but also of recruits for the regiments that had suffered in the late battle, he was afraid of its becoming, at last, too numerous for him to encounter, as he was sure of being attacked by a body from the army in Prague, in case the other army should come to attack him in his camp: To these two motives we may, perhaps, add a third, which was, his ammunition's beginning to be near exhausted, as a laboratory full of charged bombs, by accident, blew up, on the 9th of June, from which time his bombardment began to slacken. For these reasons he resolved, or, perhaps, the impetuosity of his own temper, and his want of patience, made him resolve, to attack count Daun, cost what it would; for, as count Daun's army was still at a considerable distance, he was not under any immediate necessity of attacking him. Whatever was his majesty's true reason, he resolved upon the attack, which brought on the unfortunate battle of Kolin, of which we had both the Prussian and Austrian account published in our Gazette, as follows:

Camp before Prague, June 10. Upon notice received, that the army of count Daun was daily increasing, and that it was actually 45,000 strong (the Austrians said 65,000) and advancing towards Kutenburgh and Czassau, with an intention to get between the prince of Bevern's corps and the king's army, which lay before

Prague, on the other side of the Moldau, the king of Prussia set out last Monday, the 13th, in the morning, to take the command of that corps. His majesty was attended in this march by three battalions of infantry, and one regiment of cuirassiers, and was joined on the road by a detachment which had been employed to guard the Sasawa, consisting of five battalions and ten squadrons. The next day prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau followed, with six battalions and one regiment of cuirassiers. These reinforcements joined the prince of Bevern last Thursday, at Milkowitz, near Kaurzim, six miles from Prague. After their junction, the whole force of the Prussian army consisted of 32 battalions, and 111 squadrons, horse, dragoons, and hussars, making, by the nearest computation, 32,000 men. On Saturday the 18th, about three in the afternoon, the Prussian army attacked the Austrians, near Kaurzim. The action was very bloody, and lasted till night; but the superiority of numbers at length prevailed, and the Prussians drew off. The king of Prussia immediately resolved to raise the blockade of Prague, which accordingly will be executed this morning, and the army will retire towards Leitmeritz. The particulars of this unsuccessful action, near Kaurzim, are, That the Prussian infantry attacked with great bravery and intrepidity, drove the Austrians from two Hauteurs, which were defended with cannon, and afterwards attacked the third Hauteur; but not being supported by their cavalry, they were flanked by the Austrian cavalry, and put into disorder, and suffered greatly from the cartridge shot of the cannon. The Prussian army remained that night upon, or near, the field of battle, and yesterday retired towards Niemburg upon the Elbe. The Austrian army was most advantageously posted, and covered by a very numerous artillery, placed upon the high grounds, between Gentitz and St. John the Baptist. We have, as yet, no account of the exact number of their troops, nor the loss they have sustained in this action.

The king of Prussia commanded the army, and exposed his person to the greatest dangers. He returned last night to the camp beyond the Moldau, and will march, this morning, with the army that lay on that side the river; and the army that lay on this side is going to decamp.

Hague, June 28. This morning baron Reischach, the imperial minister here, received letters from Vienna, of the 20th instant, with an account of the battle fought the 18th instant, near Kaurzim, in Bohemia. According to this account, the battle began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till eight at night, when the Prussians retired, and left the Austrians masters of the field of battle; of 24 standards and colours, and about 30 pieces of cannon of different calibres: That the battle was very obstinate, as the troops were greatly animated against each other: That the Prussians had attacked them seven times without success; and, even after their army had been routed, his Prussian majesty had made an effort with his cavalry on one of their wings, but had been repulsed; after which they had retreated; though the Austrians were even then uncertain, whether the Prussians might not collect their force and attack them again. Count Daun had been slightly wounded in two places, and had a horse killed under him. Several other generals had been wounded. Two Prussian generals, Treskow and Pannewith, taken prisoners, and a report of prince Maurice of Dessau being killed."

In a journal of the campaign, afterwards published at Berlin, it was confessed, that, in this desperate and bloody battle, the Prussians lost between 7 and 1000 men, and some pieces of cannon, which, in their retreat, they were obliged to leave, because of the horses being killed, or the carriages broken; and his Prussian majesty was so generous, as well as just, as to take upon himself the whole blame of this misfortune, as appears from a very pretty letter, wrote by him, soon after the battle, to the earl marshal of Scotland, who was then his governor of Neuf-Châtel, and was the elder brother of marshal Keith; for both of whom his majesty had most justly a very high esteem, and with both of whom he lived, as he did with all his chief officers and courtiers, as a friend and companion, without derogating, in the least, from his dignity as a sovereign. Of this letter the reader may see a translation, in *Lond. Mag.* for 1757, p. 471.

[To be continued in our next.]

Account of ALMORAN and HAMET, an Oriental Tale, in two Volumes: By J. Hawkesworth, L. L. D.

THE tale opens with the following beautiful reflections. "Who is he

among the children of the earth, that repines at the power of the wicked? And who is he that would change the lot of the righteous? He who has appointed to each his portion, is God; the omniscient and the almighty, who fills eternity, and whose existence is from himself! but he who murmurs is man, who yesterday was not, and who tomorrow shall be forgotten.—He then proceeds to give an account of the two heroes of his tale, a short abstract of which we shall here lay before the reader.

B Solyman, the mighty and the wise, who in the one hundred and second year of the Hegyra, sat upon the throne of Persia, had two twin sons, Almorán and Hamet. Of these, Almorán the elder, being filled with high notions of the prerogatives of birth, which had been infused into him by those about him, is haughty, vain, and voluptuous, volatile, impetuous, and irascible; Hamet, on the contrary, sensible of his subordinate station, and the danger to which the first popular commotion might expose him after his brother's accession to the throne, "is inquisitive about the state into which his spirit would be dismissed by the angel of death, and in consequence thereof becomes gentle, courteous and temperate, and diligent in doing whatever might secure him a share of the permanent and unchangeable felicity of paradise."

E "Such were Almorán and Hamet, when Solyman their father slept the sleep of death." The news of this event affects them in a very different manner. Almorán inwardly exults at it, as the means whereby he becomes possessed of that power he had long sighed after: Hamet trembles and grows pale, and expresses all the tokens of unfeigned sorrow. The first emotions being over, the latter hastens to pay his homage to his brother, whom he finds surrounded by the lords of his court. His reception here is so cold, that he retires, pierced with his brother's behaviour, to a remote corner of the apartment, and there secretly wipes away the tear that had started from his eye. In this situation, Omar, an old faithful counsellor of Solyman's and to whom the education of his children had been committed, enters the council chamber, and presents Almorán with a paper containing his father's will, by which the two brothers are left joint heirs to the kingdom. This produces very disagreeable sensations in the elder, and, after a few ceremonies, both retire to separate apartments.

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During their retirement, which is spent in reflections suitable to their respective dispositions, Omar is taken up in contriving a plan for their joint government: Having reduced this into form, he dispatches a copy of it, with a proper apology to each of the two princes, who receive it, the one with indignation as an affront, the other with joy, as a meritorious piece of service. Hamet, impatient to communicate the pleasure he felt at it to his brother, hastens to him with the paper in his hand. This produces a conference between them relative to government. This conference ended, in which Hamet's unsuspecting virtue is made to believe that he had gained a triumph over his brother's temper, he withdraws to his own apartment, where he is visited by Omar, who by virtue of the ascendancy he has over him, is permitted to entertain him with a lesson upon government, to which the young prince, "listens as to the instructions of a father." We next see the two brothers engaged in the administration, as established by Omar, in which Almorán performs his task with reluctance and ill-will, and to make up for the waste of time occasioned by it, dissolves into all manner of luxury and dissipation; while "the love Hamet bears to the publick, makes it the object of his choice, and to him it is a perpetual source of sublime felicity." One night whilst yet in his closet regulating some papers against the next day, he is suddenly alarmed by the appearance of a fire in a palace that joined to the gardens of the seraglio, and hastening to it, finds a lady there in the most imminent danger, from which she is delivered by jumping into his arms. This lady, who is the only daughter of a Circassian ambassador, sent to congratulate the sons of Solyman upon their accession to the throne, soon captivates her deliverer by her beauty and other accomplishments, and is herself equally captivated by him. A marriage with her, after some hesitation on the part of the young prince (the effects of his natural modesty) is proposed to the father, who agrees to it with transport; but, out of respect to the memory of the deceased sovereign, the nuptials are postponed till a year of mourning should be completed, of which there were four months yet to come.

In the mean time, the fierce and haughty temper of Almorán having left Hamet no room to doubt of his character, he determines not to mention Almeida to

him (for such is the name of the lady) till the time when he could marry her drew near. But his brother, receiving some intelligence of her beauty, by means of the ladies in his seraglio, prevails on Hamet to introduce him to her, is smitten and resolves to obtain her. The distance, however, of his intended marriage, which he is assured would not be soon, affording him sufficient leisure to put his designs in execution, time is suffered to roll on without any project being formed to defeat their nuptials, till the very night before the day in which they were to be celebrated, when he is made acquainted with Hamet's design by a letter. On the receipt of this letter, Almorán is thrown into the most violent perturbations, which do not escape the observation of Omar, the messenger. Regardless, however, of the consequences, he gives vent to his rage; but, in the midst of his denunciations, is surpris'd with a sudden trembling which shakes the whole palace, and is succeeded by "a being of more than human appearance, who stands before him, and telling him, he is a genius whom the daring purpose of his mind had convoked from the middle regions, bids him take no thought for the morrow, for that on the morrow his power should be exerted in his behalf." Almorán being thus determined to wait the issue, and referring all his hopes to the interposition of the genius, is seated at the appointed hour on his throne, and Hamet and Almeida being placed on the left and right, all the princes of the court attending, "the Mufti, advances to hear and record the mutual promise which was to unite them, when a stroke of thunder shakes the palace from its foundations, and a cloud rises from the ground, like thick smoke, between Hamet and Almeida." Almorán, who before "was execrating the appearance of the genius, as a delusive dream, now starts from his throne, and at the same moment a voice that issued from the cloud pronouncing aloud that

FATE HAD DECREED TO ALMORÁN,

ALMEIDA,

He rushes forward, and placing himself by the side of Almeida, commands that the ceremony should proceed: But Almeida drawing her hand from him, which he had seized, in an agony of distress, and Hamet who till then had stood motionless, rushing between them, a contest ensues, in which the guards and priests siding with Almorán, the lady is conveyed to the

seraglio

seraglio, and Hamet and Omar go out to the people, who had gathered in an incredible number round the palace. It should, however, have been observed, that Hamet had been before prepared for some extraordinary event, by the faithful Omar, who had not only acquainted him with his brother's hatred to him, and his love for Almeida, but likewise, from his knowledge, when the powers that are invisible mingle with men, had told him that some Being more than mortal had joined with Almorán against him. The prediction being now fulfilled, Hamet and Omar apply to the people, who rise in their favour; but the genius again interposing, the multitude are terrified, and Omar and Hamet, being thus left alone, the former is taken prisoner, and the latter escapes with difficulty to a mountain a little way out of the town. The genius again appears to Almorán and presents him with a talisman, by which he is enabled to change himself into any shape. This he makes use of against Hamet, whose form he assumes. A thousand errors and perplexities arise. Almeida is at once deceived, and made offended with her former lover. Hamet is deceived, and induced to think ill of Almeida. Osmyn, Almorán's principal officer, discovers his detestation of him, to Almorán himself, under the assumed shape of Hamet. Hamet, under the form of Almorán, gains admittance to Almeida; but, in the midst of his visit, the operation of the talisman ceasing, all are restored to their own proper appearances, and Almorán coming in suddenly upon him, discovers him with Almeida, and commits him to a dungeon. The distress of the two lovers is now heightened. Almorán determines to make away with Hamet, as the only obstacle to his desires; but in this he is prevented by the genius, who tells him, that he has no other means of destroying him left, but to arm him against himself. Almorán knowing that he had no friend from whom he could hope so important a service (a true picture of the friendless state of a tyrant) again applies to his talisman, and, under the appearance of Osmyn, goes to the dungeon. There he presents Hamet, as an act of friendship, with a poignard; and telling him that he is that very moment to be put to death with the most exquisite torments, he urges him to make the speediest use of it. Having thus spoke, he leaves him; and at the door of the dungeon is met by

Caled, the next, in authority to Osmyn, who presents him with a beverage, in which such spices were infused, as might expel the malignity of the place, and of which Almorán drinks plentifully. He then retires to his apartment, where he expects, with impatience, the news of Hamet's death. But no intelligence arriving, he is on the point of dispatching a messenger to the prison, when Caled appears, and in his hatred to Osmyn, tells Almorán of his supposed visit to the prisoner, and what he had overheard. Though the tyrant knew Caled to be deceived in this particular, yet, as he likewise knew Osmyn's disaffection to his person, he gives this officer immediate orders for his execution, and also confers Osmyn's post upon him. This so transports Caled, that in his effusion of joy, and to ingratiate himself still more with his master, he acquaints him, that he had already anticipated his wishes, by giving Osmyn poison. At these words Almorán looking upward in an agony of despair, falls back upon the sofa, and Caled endeavouring to support him, he suddenly draws out a poignard and stabs him. In this dreadful moment the genius again appears, and tells Almorán, he had yet one experiment left, which should be tried in the morning. The success of this, he gives him to understand, depends entirely upon Hamet, and here again Almorán is thrown into new distress, on a supposition that Hamet must, by that time, have killed himself. The genius, however, assuring him that he is alive, he agrees to wait the event; but, on a comparison of the promises of this spirit, with his own disappointments, suspects him to be in the interest of his brother. Actuated by these suspicions, he goes to the dungeon, in the form of a soldier, and producing the king's signet, as a proof of his having received orders to remain with the prisoner, gains admission. The dawn is now broke, and the genius appears in the dungeon, in a lambent flame. He offers Hamet a scroll, in which he tells him a mighty charm is formed, which would prevent him from all mischief, particularly poison; and that what he then offered him, he should offer no more. The unfortunate prince, after much hesitation, receives it, and the genius vanishes. While Hamet deliberates whether he ought to make use of it, Almorán changes himself suddenly into the person of Omar, and persuades him to re-

sign it to him. This Hamet, after some pause, doing, Almorán instantly assumes his own natural shape, and, exulting over him, burns the scroll. The place shakes with reiterated thunders, which Almorán, absorbed in the anticipation of his own felicity, hears without dread. But, in an instant, he starts, as at a sudden pang; his eyes become fixed, and his posture immoveable; yet his senses still remained, and he perceived the genius once more stand before him, who says,—“To Hamet, and to Almorán, I have been commissioned from above: I have been appointed to perfect virtue, by adversity; and, in the folly of her own projects, to entangle vice. The charm which could be formed only by guilt, has power only to produce misery: Of every good, which thou, Almorán, wouldest have found by disobedience, the opposite evil is thy portion; and of every evil which thou, Hamet, wast, by obedience, willing to incur, the opposite good is bestowed upon thee. To thee, Hamet, are now given the throne of thy father and Almeida.” Almorán, according to the decree of the genius, hardens into stone, and, in a rude rock, becomes at once a monument of his punishment and guilt.

*An Account of BRIGHTHELMSTON. **
From Dr. RELHAN'S Short History of that Town.

THE town of Brighthelmston, in Sussex, is situated on the banks of the sea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, formed to the east by Beachy-head, and by Worthing point to the west. The bay is a bold and deep shore, exposed to the open sea: From the banks or cliffs, a clean gravel runs to the sea, terminating in a hard sand. The town is built on a rising hill, with a south-east exposition; defended towards the north by hills of easy ascent; bounded on the west by an extensive corn-field, descending gently from the downs to the banks of the sea, and leading to Shoreham; and on the east by a lawn, called the Steine, which runs winding up into the country among hills, to the distance of some miles. The soil here, and over all the south downs, is a chalk rock, covered with earth, of various kinds and depths in different places. The grass of this soil is interspersed, on the summits of the hills, with wild aromatic plants of different sorts, which might be easily increased; and to these, perhaps, may be ascribed the remarkably

sweet flavour of the mutton; and by the culture of these aromatics might easily be procured a medicine, used with the greatest success in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and much wanted in the neighbourhood of London, I mean goat's milk.

A The country round Brighthelmston is open and free from woods, and finely diversified with hills and valleys. The hills are in some places steep, but every-where covered with a green sward from the bottom to the top. On the summit of these the prospect is extensive, and varied: **B** Towards the sea there is an uninterrupted view from Beachy-head to the isle of Wight; towards the land, or *wild* side, the view, in the opinion of the great Mr. Ray, is no where to be equalled. The downs here run parallel to the sea; the turf of them is remarkably fine; they are **C** from six to ten miles broad.

There is reason to believe, that in the earliest times, the situation of this town was in the highest estimation. The altars of the druids are no where to be seen in greater number.

There are many local and incidental **D** circumstances that render a conjecture probable, that this town was a Roman station. The *præpositus* of the *exploratores*, whose office was to discover the state and motions of the enemy, and who was certainly in this part of Sussex, could be no where more advantageously placed, than in the elevated situations of the strong camps at Holingsbury and White-Hawke, commanding a most extensive view of the whole coast from Beachy-head to the isle of Wight. The form of this town is almost a perfect square the streets are built at right angles to each other, and its **F** situation is, to the south-east, the favourite one among the Romans. To these may be added, that an urn has been some time ago dug up in this neighbourhood, containing a thousand silver denarii marked from Antoninus Pius to Philip; during which tract of time Britain was probably a **G** Roman province. And, lastly, the vestiges of a true Roman Via have been lately discovered, running from Shoreham towards Lewes, at a small distance above this town.

Its ancient name is no way discoverable; and the etymology of its modern **H** one is very uncertain.

After the conquest, the town was granted to William de Warren, the conqueror's son-in-law; who made it part of the endowment of that rich priory which he founded

* See our Map of Sussex, in our Vol. for 1750, p. 8.

founded at Lewes, and the monks obtained an exemption for it from supplying the king with ships, or other assistance, on pretence of its being part of a religious estate. This was probably the reason why it did not obtain a place among those called cinque ports. The tythes likewise were, in this period, taken from the incumbent, and appropriated to the use of the priory at Lewes, and have never since been restored: and a convent of Mendicant friars, more burthensome than ten endowed ones of monks, was founded and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. This friary, if we may form a conjecture from the remains, must have contained a large number; who were to be supported by the industry, and fed by the labour of the inhabitants of the town.

In the happier days of queen Elizabeth, after the reformation, the town put on a new face. The inhabitants returned to their old employments of fishing, and fitting out vessels for trade; and persecution prevailing in divers parts of Europe, many foreigners settled in this place, so that in 1579, a record, now subsisting, says, "There are in the said town of Brighthelmston of fishing boats fourscore in number, and of able mariners four hundred in number, with ten thousand fishing nets, besides many other necessities belonging to their mystery." The descendants of many of these French, Dutch, and Spanish families, still reside here. From this record we likewise learn, that the town was fortified to the sea by a flint wall, and that the fort, called the Block-house, had been then lately erected. It further appears from this record, that there were appointed, at that time, twelve of the most substantial inhabitants to assist the constable of the town, in maintaining peace, and good order. And it is probable, that lord Buckhurst, who then possessed the manor, intended to procure a charter for it: as the recited regulation appears like a plan for a corporation, consisting of a mayor and twelve aldermen. But having never perfected his intention, the order for want of a proper sanction, was not long obeyed. King Charles II. in his flight after the battle of Worcester, found an asylum at Brighthelmston; from whence he was safely conveyed to France, by one Nicholas Tattersal, in his small bark. At the restoration the king acknowledged, and rewarded this service.

The town at present consists of six principal streets, many lanes, and some

spaces surrounded with houses, called by the inhabitants squares. The great plenty of flint stones on the shore, and in the neighbouring corn fields, enabled them to build the walls of their houses with that material, when in their most impoverished state; at present they ornament the windows and doors with the admirable brick which they burn for their own use. The town improves daily, as the inhabitants, encouraged by the late great resort of company, seem disposed to expend the whole of what they acquire, in erecting new buildings, or improving the old ones. Here are two public rooms, the one convenient, the other not only so, but elegant; not excelled perhaps by any in England, that of York excepted.

For divine service there is a large church, on a rising ground above the town; but at a distance that is inconvenient to the old and infirm. The Dissenters, who amount to but forty families, have a Presbyterian, a Quakers, and an Anabaptists meeting-house.

The men of this town are busied almost the whole year in fishing; and the women in providing nets.

The endemial or popular disorders of temperate people being the product of air and diet, the best proof of the healthfulness of the air of any place is deduced from the customary longevity of the inhabitants and the rate of the bills of mortality. By the poor's rate book of this parish, there are 400 families in Brighthelmston. Each of these may be supposed to contain five souls (the common calculation in the villages of England, is six in a family) and consequently the number of inhabitants, exclusive of those supported, in the work house, who at a medium, amount to thirty-five, may be estimated at two thousand.

In seven years, beginning with 1753, and including 1759, the baptisms were 388, and the burials 227; so that the baptisms were annually to the deaths, nearly as five to three. This calculation includes the deaths of the Dissenters, but not their baptisms.

But as the Dissenters are nearly a tenth of the whole, I may be allowed to add to the number of baptisms thirty-five for the seven years; which is five annually, and nearly a tenth; and makes the whole of the baptisms 423 to 227 burials. By this the baptisms are annually to the deaths as 60 to 32, which is nearly two births to one death. In London, there is annually

nually a death in every thirty-two persons, which is nearly as two to one in favour of Brighthelmston.

This town is supplied with water from a variety of wells. The greatest part of them which are near the shore suffer in limpidity and taste at the flowing of every tide. The water most esteemed by the inhabitants is drawn from a well in the middle of North-street; and that preferred by the company, is obtained at the Castle tavern. These waters answer every domestic purpose of life extremely well; and as the qualities of springs of any place have been, from the time of Hippocrates to this day, looked on as a mark of those of the air; the sweetness and goodness of this water may, with propriety, be esteemed a corroborating proof of the healthfulness of the air of this town.

With regard to the sea-water at this place, it appears, by experiments, that in summer weather tolerably dry, there are in every pint of it, at least five drachms and fifteen grains of pure defecated salt; about five of bittern, or a decomposed earth attracting humidity from the air; and six grains of white calcarious earth. This proportion of clean contents, being nearly a twenty-third of the whole, is as great, or perhaps greater than is to be found in the sea water of any other port in England; and must be owing to its peculiar distance from rivers, it being further from such, I apprehend, than any one sea port town in England.

Some years ago a mineral spring was accidentally discovered about a mile to the north west of Brighthelmston; but as its virtues were not sufficiently known, it was but little used until last summer.

The advantages which appeared to arise from the use of this water, drank in a proper quantity, were an increase of appetite and spirits; and, in habits of a lax and enfeebled nature, an additional power of exercising without lassitude. The extraordinary fecundity of the sheep which drink this water, gives the shepherds of this place an opportunity of extolling its prolific power; but observation hath not as yet authorised any one to assert in its favour on this account, as to the human species.

A LETTER to the CHOICE SPIRITS.

My Brethren of merry Hours!

I Would not thus publickly have offered my thoughts to your inspection, could I ever have found any of you at

home: but, as your living is chequered with so many variations, I'm forced this way to tender my scheme to you; submitting to your superior understanding, the rectitude or misapplication of this my address extraordinary.

A Club-diverting oddities are at present of universal use to this kingdom, by keeping up the grand system of dissipation; but their rewards are merely temporary; just a treat for the night; or, now and then, an invitation to dinner. Therefore, a petition will be presented to parliament, towards raising a provision for Geniusses with debilitated intellects—male ones, I mean; for female ones are happy; they, in their states of decay, can turn Bawds, and be provided for: But what, (unless my scheme takes effect) what can become of a superannuated Choice Spirit?—what is a worn-out wit good for?—Like a worn-out hound, he can only be hanged, to put him out of his misery.

D Happy! thrice happy! they, who are invited to Fortune's rout; and to whom her single-wheeled ladyship has dealt a handful of trumps. They can eat what they please, drink when they please, walk on week days by each Compter-Gate unmolested—while the dinner-wanting drole runs the gantlope of adversity, with a pair of bad shoes on.

E I once was a retailer of roundelays, a toll-lol-de-doll sort of companion, and often toiled all night for the fun of my country; and maintained the chair with equal dignity, drunk, or sober. But my hobby-horses are foundered, my comicalities impaired, like an often-footed pair of silk stockings; and my memory (like a Gambler's reputation) worse than nothing. Therefore am I drove down from the pinnacle of applause, forced to grovel about in base mechanic industry, and stick to the trade I was bred to, viz. staining the ends of toothpicks.

G But as there is a secret satisfaction in eating the bread we earn, as your well-wisher, I recommend the same practice to you, my former Fellow-labourers in the Circean vineyard.

H Altho' you are prime upon the salt-box, have fine fists for the broomstick, and are excellent at nose-organ voluntaries; you must, in this merit-starving age, be more than excellent to be happy. You must—alas! how shall I write it? you must condescend to what, I know, appears shocking to the sublimity of your sentiments—

must—WORK—(ignoble idea)—perhaps sit cross-legg'd on the sofa-like shop-board; or pass, thro' the awl pierced sole, the bristle-pointed thread; or mount, on foul-faced block, the bran-baked curls.

But why should I mention what ye have been—it is no disgrace, metaphysically—was not, what's his name?—ay—Epaminondas, was not he a Scavenger?—was not Pope Sixtus the 5th a Hog-driver? and the greatest men now in the nation, what were they once?—only little Children.

But let me beg of ye, hereafter to reflect on what the want of money is. Gentlemen, Severe experience has often made us sensible of it. Is it not as great an enemy to wit and humour, as the small-pox is to beauty? The disease of impecuniosity is as sure an attendant upon a Genius, as the gout upon a Claret-drinker; it seizes the mind, as corns sympathize with the season; vacuity of pocket infects the brain, for hunger is sure to furnish all fine ideas.

Now altho' some who frank letters, may be persons of no letters; and it is not impossible, but that the man who is born heir to the mansion-house, may not inherit ALL the understanding in the world; it does not signify a Birmingham half-penny, if he is but provided with the Thing which is elegantly expressed by an old classical Choice Spirit—(excuse the quotation, Gentlemen, your friends will translate it for you) *Et Genus, et Vertus, nisi cum RE, vilior alga est.*

An intimate of mine, who once was a wit, now hackney'd out in song-singing service, met me but yesterday, and begged my interest to equip him properly, for a Shoe-blacker; other bread being denied him.

I have some acquaintance with the Stool and Brush Society, formerly being Moderator to their metaphysical meeting, at the flock-bed and bug-trap, near St. Giles's Pound.—I spoke for him; but the Bench of Chimney-sweepers, &c. refused to sign his certificate; for they alledged, a man of humour was as mischievous as a monkey, and, while he was japanning a Gentleman's shoes, he'd be picking holes in his customer's stockings; and that they had a bye-law, like other Bodies Corporate, never to admit any Wit among them.

And now, Gentlemen, give me leave to bid ye farewell. May your future days, made wholesome by the alterative of

an industrious regimen, be undisturbed by the duns of landladies or dread of bum-baileys! so shall your time to come be lullaby'd to rest, amidst the tranquillity of regular meals and clean linen.

B—d Coffee-house, G. A. ST—S.
May 1, 1761.

Chemical and Metallurgical Observations on Antimony, by William Redmond, M. D.

THE volatility of antimony is no proof of its being mercurial, as doctor Hoffman imagined, "*Constat Antimonium, uti jam antea dictum fuit, ex Sulphure, quod a Sulphure vulgari non differt, & Substantia Mercuriali gravi, quæ dicitur quoque Substantia regulina. Quod hoc verum sit, patet ex eo, quia Antimonium perfectum exsurgit.*" Its volatility depends

on its innate sulphur; sulphur is of force sufficient to volatilize the imperfect metals, and lead especially, which it most rapaciously unites with, and renders hard, spiculated and fragile. Some imagine that the metal of antimony is *sui Generis*, and that could the sulphur be attracted by any magnet, or by any means destroyed, we should have a seventh new beautiful, hard, white and valuable metal. Others again loudly assert, and trumpet forth the impossibility of producing a malleable metal from antimony without metallic matter, and deny the existence of a metal as a constituent principle: Both parties experience opposes the last most.

Antimony is a metallic æthiops, made by the operation of nature, with three parts of common sulphur and one of lead.

Its regulus is an equal and obstinate union of lead and sulphur.

The specific gravity must therefore, and does correspond to that equal proportion.

The existence of a very considerable quantity of sulphur in regulus is in general allowed and with truth.

A more refined, spirituous and powerful sulphur is (as the ingenious doctor Huxham observes) requisite to the existence of the regulus, as regulus.

On the perfect and obstinate union of lead and sulphur requisite to the existence of regulus, as regulus, depend its solidity, fragility and aculeated force.

On the solidity, gravity, hardness, and aculeated texture, its medical virtue depends.

By means of a gentle ustulation, antimony is increased in medicinal virtue.

A

A gentle torrefaction, or ustulation of antimony, occasions a more perfect union of its constituents.

Regulus, by frequent decomposition and long fluxation with nitre, is lessened in its emetic force.

Regulus, by being frequently decomposed and very long fused with nitre, becomes deprived of a considerable portion of its sulphur, is less spiculated, less fragile, less splendid, and its metallic part, lead, predominates.

This regulus so altered in its appearance (by being fused with nitre) keep in fusion, its volatile and sulphureous parts sublime, and the metal of antimony, lead, remains.

More and more of the metal of antimony is produced in proportion to the frequency of decomposition, and time of fusion with nitre.

It is rational to suppose, that if nitre, by a momentary use, will separate the loose external sulphur from antimony, (by which the regulus is prepared) a long and continued use will separate the internal sulphur, and demineralize the regulus.

The metal of antimony, considered as divested of its mineralizing, spirituous, and aculeating sulphur, possesses no antimonial medical virtue. There is a material difference between the regulus produced from the glass, and that produced by the common process from crude antimony. This consequential difference (never till now taken notice of) every practitioner in physick ought to be acquainted with.

From an hundred weight of the *regulus vitri antimonii*, may be extracted one pound of fine copper: A very considerable quantity! From the same weight of the common regulus, not a grain.

The more fine and transparent glass of antimony, yields a greater quantity of fine copper: The specific gravity of this fine copper is 9600.

A compound malleable metal is produced from the regulus of the glass of antimony, by the process of frequent decomposition, and long fusion with nitre.

The constituent parts of this compound metal, are two of lead to one of copper.

Having never yet made any experiments on glass of antimony of my own preparation, I cannot possibly ascertain to what cause this extraordinary production of copper is owing. Whether or no to the

mere torrefaction and ustulations, but certain it is, that all foreign glass of antimony (which is chiefly used in practice, and on which I have made my experiments) contains a considerable quantity of very fine copper.

A If a long continued ustulation should be the cause of this extraordinary production, we shall certainly be more acquainted with the nature of metals, about the formation and constituents of which we are so much in the dark.

Regulus of antimony, by frequent decomposition, and long fusion with nitre, becomes more and more deprived of its sulphureous parts, increases its specific gravity, and in colour, and other characteristics, accedes to the nature of lead.

I decompose the regulus with a quantity of nitre sufficient to form a flux two

C inches above the regulus; I keep it in strong fusion, in a wind furnace, till such time as the flux penetrates through the crucible, which it will do in about an hour's time; I then carefully take the crucible out of the furnace, set it to cool, when cool I break it, and the regulus now

D altered in its appearance, by the deprivation of a considerable part of its sulphur, I again decompose, and keep in strong fusion with nitre, till the flux penetrates as before. I proceed in this manner ten or twelve times; then the regulus, very dusky, less fragile and spiculated, I keep in fusion, till its volatile parts are sublimated, and only the pure metal of antimony, lead, remains.

A LIST of the HOUSE OF PEERS in the Twelfth Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN.

F HIS Royal Highness Edward, Duke of York

His Royal Highness Wm. D. of Cumb.
Dr. Tho. Secker, Abp. of Canterbury
Great Officers, who precede DUKES.
Robert Lord Henley, High Chancellor of Great-Britain

G Dr. John Gilbert, Abp. of York
John Carteret, Earl Granville, President of the Council

Richard Grenville Temple, Earl Temple
Lord Privy Seal

Ed. Howard D. of Norfolk, E. Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England

H Wm. Cavendish D. of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of the Household

Wm. Talbot, Earl Talbot, Lord Steward of the Household

DUKE

DUKES.

Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk
 Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset
 Wm. Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and
 Southampton
 Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond
 Augustus Henry Fitzroy, D. of Grafton
 Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort
 George Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's
 Charles Powlett, Duke of Bolton
 Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds
 John Russell, Duke of Bedford
 Wm. Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire
 Sc. P. John Campbell, Duke of Argyll
 George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough
 John Manners, Duke of Rutland
 Peregrine Bertie, D. of Ancaster and Kesteven, Ld. Great Chamberlain of Eng.
 Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston
 Tho. Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle
 William Bentinck, Duke of Portland
 Robert Montagu, Duke of Manchester
 Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos
 Lionel Cranfield Sackville, D. of Dorset
 Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater

MARQUISES.

Sc. P. John Hay, Marquis of Tweddale
 Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham

EARLS.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury
 Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby
 Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon
 Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery
 Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln
 Gen. Howard, E. of Suffolk and Berkshire
 James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury
 John Low Cecil, Earl of Exeter
 John Compton, E. of Northampton
 John Fielding, Earl of Denbigh
 John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland
 Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth
 Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford
 John Finch, E. of Winchelsea and Nottingham
 Philip Dormer Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield
 John Tufton, Earl of Thanet
 John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich
 John William Anne-Holles Capel, Earl of Essex
 George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan
 Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle
 Henry Scot, Earl of Doncaster
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 Frederick Augustus Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley
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 Other-Lewis-Windsor Hickman, Earl of Plymouth

John-Paul-Stafford Howard, E. of Stafford
 Richard-Lumley Saunderson, E. of Scarb.
 Thomas Newport, Earl of Bradford

A William-Henry Zulestein of Nassau, Earl of Rochford

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 William Villiers, Earl of Jersey
 John Poulett, Earl Poulett

Francis Godolphin, E. of Godolphin

B George Cholmondeley, E. of Cholmond.

John Lesley, Earl of Rothes

James Douglas, Earl of Morton

Alex. Montgomery, E. of Eglinton

James Stewart, Earl of Moray

Wm. Home, E. of Home (dead)

James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn

John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun

John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane

William Murray, Earl of Dunmore

James Douglas, Earl of March

Hugh Hume, Earl of Marchmont

John Stewart, Earl of Bute

Ed. Harley, E. of Oxf. and E. Mortimer

D Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers

William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford

William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth

Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge

Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville

Heneage Finch, Earl of Ailesford

George-William Hervey, E. of Bristol

E John Carteret, Earl Granville

George-Montagu Dunk, E. of Halifax

Henry Yelverton, Earl of Suffolk

William Cowper, Earl Cowper

Philip Stanhope, Earl Stanhope

Bennet Sherrard, Earl of Harborough

George Parker, Earl of Macclesfield

F George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret

William Graham, Earl Graham

John Ker, Earl Ker

James Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave

John Ashburnham, E. of Ashburnham

Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham

George Walpole, Earl of Orford

G William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington

William Pulteney, Earl of Bath

John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth

Francis Greville, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick

Granville Leveson Gower, Earl Gower

John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire

H George Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam

Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl Powis

Hugh Percy Smithson, E. of Northumb.

Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont

Richard Grenville-Temple, Earl Temple

Simon

Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt
 Fran. Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford
 Francis North, Earl of Guildford
 Charles Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis
 Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke
 Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington
 Thomas Belasyse, Earl Fauconberg
 Stephen Fox, Earl of Ilchester
 John West, Earl Delawarr
 William Talbot, Earl Talbot

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 Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague
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 Cha. Townshend, Viscount Townshend
 Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth
 Henry-Charles Hatton, Viscount Hatton
 Sc. P. David Murray, Viscount Stormont
 Frederick St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke
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 George Byng, Viscount Torrington
 James Fitzgerald, Viscount Leinster
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 John Spencer, Viscount Spencer

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 James Touchet, Lord Audley
 Thomas-Lennard Barrett, Lord Dacre
 William Stourton, Lord Stourton
 John-Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke
 Edward Noel, Lord Wentworth

Hugh Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham

William-Ferdinand Carey, Ld. Hunsdon
 John St. John, Lord St. John of Bletso
 Robert-Edward Petre, Lord Petre
 Henry Arundel, Ld. Arundel of Wardour

A John Bligh, Lord Clifton

John Dormer, Lord Dormer
 Henry Roper, Lord Teynham
 Charles Maynard, Lord Maynard
 James Murray, Lord Strange
 Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh
 William Byron, Lord Byron

B John Ward, Lord Ward

Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale
 John Berkeley, Ld. Berkeley of Stratton
 Nathaniel Booth, Lord Delamere
 John Arundel, Lard Arundel of Trevice
 Fulwar Craven, Lord Craven
 Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford

C Sc. P. Charles Cathcart, Lord Cathcart

John Boyle, Lord Boyle
 Thomas Hay, Lord Hay
 Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton
 John Trevor, Lord Trevor
 Samuel Masham, Lord Masham
 Thomas Foley, Lord Foley
 Allen Bathurst, Lord Bathurst
 Richard Onslow, Lord Onslow
 Robert Masham, Lord Romney
 Charles Cadogan, Lord Cadogan
 Matthew Ducie de Morton, Lord Ducie of Morton

William King, Lord King

E John Monson, Lord Monson

Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort
 John-Thynne How, Lord Chedworth
 George Edgcumbe, Lord Edgcumbe
 Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys
 Thomas-Bruce Brudenell, Lord Bruce
 Matthew Fortescue, Lord Fortescue

F George Anson, Lord Anson

Henry Liddel, Lord Ravensworth
 Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham
 Thomas Archer, Lord Archer
 William Ponsonby, Lord Ponsonby
 Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere
 Thomas Villiers, Lord Hyde

G Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole

William Murray, Lord Mansfield
 Wills Hill, Lord Harwich
 George Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton
 Robert Henley, Lord Henley
 William Petty, Lord Wycombe
 Lewis Watson, Lord Sondes

H George Doddington, Lord Melcombe

Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham
 Richard Grosvenor, Lord Grosvenor
 Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale
 William Irby, Lord Boston

TO EVANGELICUS.

Præjudicata opinio judicium obruit.

S I R,

HAD you given a *real* solution to my queries, who requested it from you, it would be my part to have thanked you for it; but I do assure you, that, upon the most impartial examination of what you call a *plain* answer to them, it appears to me to be a *plain* evasion, a *mere* subterfuge.

You assert, p. 93, "That the truth of the Christian religion is supported by every degree of evidence, both internal and external; by the clearest and strongest arguments; arguments which the most penetrating cannot confute, and the unprejudiced cannot resist; which the wisest must admire, and the weakest must approve."

Your assertion, I thought, and still think, *presumptuous* and *uncharitable*; because, by Christianity, you must mean your own particular system thereof: For if you suppose, that you are not orthodox in every tenet, you subvert your own proposition. Is it not then *presumptuous* and *uncharitable* in you, to imagine all who do not think with you to be erroneous? Was it not then very natural for me, an enquirer after truth, to ask, p. 140,

1. What is the religion which the evidence (the irresistible evidence you mention) can be brought to prove the truth of? You answer, the gospel of Christ, p. 197. But, Sir, this is not a proper answer, because every one of the numerous sects of Christians would make the same reply. What then do you mean? Is it the religion of the Church of England; or of the Greek or Latin churches? Is it Arianism, or Socinianism, or any sect of Protestantism? Is it Quietism, Quakerism, Lutheranism, Calvinism, Presbyterianism, Methodism, or among the wanderers from any one, or all of these? Is it with the French Prophets, Muggletonians, or with any one of the other sects not mentioned by me? If not, what is it? Be explicit, Sir, and oblige the world with your *demonstrable* creed.

2. Impart to us the evidence, or demonstration, those clear and strong arguments for the truth thereof, which the most penetrating cannot confute, and which the unprejudiced cannot resist; which the wisest must admire, and which the weakest must approve. And then,

June, 1761.

3. Tell us, whether, of the many who have rejected, and do now reject, your particular system, or the system of any one sect of Christians, or the whole of Christianity, none have been *penetrating*, *wise*, *impartial* men; more especially among those who have suffered, and of those who would even now suffer martyrdom for a contrary Faith?

4. Since we, so far as we can judge, know wise, honest, and good men, of almost every sect of Christians, whence is it, that the thing so *irrefragably* evidenced cannot be settled by them? Your answer is, "It is to be lamented, that there are corruptions and innovations in religion" (so says every sect); but they do not, cannot, destroy its credibility." This is no answer at all to my query; but contains an assertion, of a *piece* with the foregoing.

Let us suppose a chart to have been given 1700 years since to mankind, by which to steer to some terrestrial port, which they must all infallibly make, or be lost and miserable: Let us farther suppose, persons set apart to learn perfectly to understand, and to explain it to the rest of mankind; and yet those very persons not to agree about the *essential* particulars thereof, (such as they say are absolutely necessary to be known) notwithstanding we, judging impartially, must allow some of them to be men desirous of acquiring the true knowledge thereof; and this to have been the case for above a thousand years past: Would this, or would it not, with you, lessen the *credibility* of the chart's being rightly constructed? Answer simply and honestly.

5. To my last query, What is there, in the whole scripture, so generally received and approved, by the *impartial* of all professions and nations, as those things which honest, impartial reason, or natural religion itself dictates? You have given no answer; but talk upon a different subject. If you think fit to reply hereto, be more pertinent, and let us not take up, to no purpose, that room, in the Magazine, which otherways might be usefully employed.

I shall conclude with an extract from two poems, *ad propos* to our present subject.

"Mind your soul (says the Papist) without our church pale, [can't fail; If you happen to die, to be damn'd you The bible, you boast, is a wild revelation: Hear a church that can't err, if you hope for salvation.

R r

Says

Says a formal old non-con, whose rich
stock of grace, [face;
Lies forward, expos'd in a shop-window
Ah! pity your soul, come be of our sect;
For then you'll be safe, and may plead
you're elect.

Says a jolly church-parson, devoted to ease,
While penal-law dragons guard his golden
fleece;

If you pity your soul, pray listen to neither;
The first is in error, the last a deceiver:
That ours is the true church, the sense of
our tribe is;

Et in media via tutissimus ibis.

Says a yea-and-nay friend, with a stiff hat
and band; [forth his hand:
Who, while he talk'd gravely, would hold
Dominion and wealth are the aim of all
three, [agree;

Tho' in manner and form they can never
Then prithee be wise, go the Quaker's
bye-way; [to pay."

'Tis plain without turnpikes—so nothing

" But thus I steer my bark, and sail
On even keel, with gentle gale:
At helm I make my reason sit,
My crew of passions all submit.
If dark and blust'ring be some nights,
Philosophy puts forth her lights:
Experience holds the cautious glass,
To shun the breakers, as I pass;
And frequent throws the wary lead,
To see what dangers may be hid:
And once in seven years I'm seen,
At Bath, or Tunbridge, to careen.
Tho' pleas'd to see the dolphins play,
I mind my compass, and my way:
With store sufficient for relief,
And wisely still prepar'd to reef.
Nor wanting the dispersive bowl,
Of cloudy weather, in the soul,
I make (may heav'n propitious send
Such wind and weather to the end,
Neither becalm'd, nor over-blown)
Life's voyage unto the world unknown."

SAMUEL CHRERTOON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you most agreeably entertain the
publick with dissertations on moral,
historical, philosophical, and political sub-
jects, be pleas'd to insert a juridical case. I
write only with this view; that follies
may be exposed, faults may be amended,
grievances may be redressed. Lately, tak-
ing the tour of Kent, I accidentally vi-

sited the town of T——n, which pretends
to a corporate capacity, as a limb of the
ancient town of Rye. This authority
seems to be founded on the right of pre-
scription, for I cannot find that they are
able to produce any charter. Seeing a
vast concourse of people at the door of
my inn, I enquired into the occasion of so
numerous an assembly, and I was inform-
ed, by my landlord, that it was the day
of their half-yearly sessions, and that the
court of justice was held in his house.
Curiosity induced me to enter the room,
that I might be privy to the judicial pro-
ceedings of my country. The bench was
filled with three magistrates; one of most
profound taciturnity, who never uttered a
single syllable; the others were very lo-
quacious and dogmatical, men only re-
markable for their effrontery, and being
professed infidels. Only one prisoner
was to be tried, a poor, industrious, la-
bouring man, who had endured the mi-
series of a goal, all the severity of wea-
ther, without a spark of fire; long tedious
dark nights, without a glimpse of light,
for several months; a stranger, sick, and
with no allowance, but three halfpence a
day, for his sustenance under his state of
confinement. He had been committed by
one of these magistrates, the very person
who presided in court, upon the evidence
of a child, for a supposed felony. The
charge was, that he had taken some old
horse-shoes from his master, in confede-
racy with a boy of the house. They
were for putting off the trial; but as it
was a general goal delivery, it was insist-
ed, that it should come on. The persons
summoned, about an hour before trial,
to serve upon the jury, were particularly
named by this chief magistrate; most, if
not all of them, were borseholders or
constables, the king's officers, among the
rest the very man who apprehended him.
They consisted only of 14 or 15 in num-
ber. Now as, by common law, a prisoner
may challenge 35 jurors, without shewing
cause, which is called a peremptory chal-
lenge; and by the statute of 22 Hen. VIII.
the peremptory challenge is confined to
20: It is plain, both from common and
statute law, that the prisoner was deprived
of a legal right; for how could he chal-
lenge 35 or 20, when only 14 or 15 were
empannelled? The prisoner, upon his ar-
raignment, denied the fact, so the court
proceeded to the trial. A doubt arose
who should be examined first, the pro-
secutor or the witnesses. It was determin-

by a wise sage, their oracle in law, that the witnesses should; an excellent *ufteron proteron*, indeed! but, at length, prosecutor and witnesses were sworn together. To support the charge, three witnesses were produced. The prosecutor deposed, that three of the shoes out of seven were A his property. Being asked, what particular marks or signs he knew them by, answered, that they were crooked; a crooked evidence, truly! As if no crooked shoes were to be found in any other place: When so great is the similitude of horse-shoes, that an honest farmer, then B present, declared, that he could almost swear the shoes to be his. The second witness, a smith, deposed, that the boy brought a small parcel of old iron for sale, for which he offered nine-pence; amidst the heap were the three shoes sworn to by the prosecutor. All that he did, or C could advance, was, that the premises were in the boy's possession, and his possession only. At last, the boy, an accomplice, was admitted for an evidence; he declared, that he had amassed a small store of old iron, and acquainted the man servant that he proposed to sell it: Upon D which the man servant intimated, that he had also a small quantity, which he was willing to dispose of, and intrusted the boy with the disposal of it. The boy was asked, whether he knew what the nature of an oath was; and he publicly declared, several times, in court, that he E knew not what it was. A person commiserating the unhappy case of the prisoner, appeared, and pleaded in *forma pauperis*. He observed to the court, that the law did not intend to punish the seizure and detention of every inconsiderable article of property, though it should be proved. F He instanced, if a man should walk through a corn-field, and should take a few ears of corn, these things are given up by tacit consent; and that a maid servant might as well be punished, because she picked up a few pins, some of which might possibly belong to her master or G mistress. That if to take the horse-shoes was a felonious act; yet, as the prosecutor could only swear to part of the iron, and could not prove that they were the very identical pieces, that the man delivered to the boy, impossible it was to ascertain his guilt. That as, in law, want of discretion is good exception to a witness, there H could not be a more just exception, than against him, who was the only material witness, and yet did not know what an

oath was. That, was the evidence ever so clear and full, yet the prisoner could not be found guilty of the indictment, unless their wise heads could demonstrate, that a part was equal to the whole. The evidence could only prove, that he might steal a part; whereas the indictment set forth, that he stole the whole. It also seemed to me very extraordinary, that a juror should be admitted, and sworn to give evidence, after he had been sworn upon the jury. Had he any evidence to give, he should have declared that he had evidence to give, before he was sworn upon the jury, and then the prisoner might have made his challenge; but for one and the same man, to be the constable that apprehended the prisoner, a juror to try him, and a witness to depose against him, is the most unprecedented case that I ever C knew in my whole life. The prisoner's defence was, that he found the shoes on the publick road; which might be very true, as it is a very common case; and he called to his character, a farmer of credit and substance, who deposed, that he was a very hard-working man; that he had D often intrusted him with his watch, and considerable sums of money, and that he always found him just and honest. Every man is to be supposed innocent, till he be proved guilty; but the evidence was summed up in such partial, reproachful terms, with such bitter invectives, as plainly E shewed, that Mr. President had absolutely forgot, that the judge was council for the prisoner. At length, after an hour's consultation and debate, by the jury, the prisoner was acquitted, to the great dissatisfaction of the venerable magistrate, but to the universal joy of the people, which F diffused itself through every countenance. But still, nine shillings and four-pence was due to the town-clerk, and three and four-pence was demanded, and paid to the goaler, for injuriously depriving this unfortunate man of his natural liberty. I forgot to mention, that a proposal was made to the prisoner, that he G might gain his liberty without a trial, if he would suffer himself to be secreted into the army or navy; but the poor fellow had sense and spirit enough to declare, that he would not accept liberty upon such terms and conditions; that, conscious of H his own innocence, he insisted to be either acquitted or condemned, by the publick voice of his country; nay, should they open the doors of the prison, he would not make his escape: He disdained an ignominious

minious flight; nothing could satisfy him but a legal discharge only. And I recommend it to the serious consideration of these magistrates, whether to dismiss a man, without a trial, under a commitment, upon oath, for felony, be not, in the construction of law, to compound felony. I could add much more; but what raised my highest indignation, was, that this worshipful bench actually directed a mittimus to commit a worthy clergyman, because he smiled at their proceedings; an order of men, that our laws so highly honour and esteem, that they not only enjoy immunities themselves, but even extend protection to others. Now, is it fit that our laws should be thus administered, or that such persons should be intrusted with authority? We justly boast of our English laws and liberties; but, alas! what are they? Nominal privileges, mere empty names; if the ignorant and illiterate, the cruel and the oppressive, are to distribute the awards of justice, and put in execution the publick laws of their country. *Defendit numerus*, should be the motto to the arms of this corporation; they seem to be linked together by the ties of blood and interest; form a despicable junto, a detestable faction; trampling, with impunity, upon the laws of their country; sacrificing the lives and liberties of their countrymen, to wanton petulance; treating all strangers as fugitives and aliens, though, upon the least assay, they themselves would be found to be neither of weight or purity, but only a collection of the basest metals, consolidated together. As we may reasonably expect every thing beneficial, under the present auspicious government; may all special jurisdictions, the common nurseries of barbarism and despotism, be abolished; may the course of justice not be obstructed and polluted, by narrow, dirty channels; but may it flow free and clear, as a perpetual mighty stream! I hope, if they ever reprint the famous Magpye Trial, of Brentford, that the three horse-shoes, of T—n, may be added, by way of appendix. I must not omit another curious anecdote. To shew their loyalty, they distributed an hog'shead of beer, on the day of the king's proclamation, among the populace; and have since laid a cess, on the whole parish, for its payment. I am,

Your humble servant,
VERA X.

* A parallax is an arch of the heavens, intercepted between the body of a star, seen by a spectator, at one place of the earth, for example, at the centre, and by a second spectator upon another.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the list of medical cases, drawn up in your Magazine, of May, 1759, the following case was (by accident) omitted. Your insertion of it, will make *that pre-script* [p. 254.] (to which you will refer the reader) more extensively useful.

CASE the Ninth.

Slight intermittents (to which children are very subject) will be much sooner cured by *this* medicine than by the *bark*; for the purge actually reaches and wears away the *cause*; but the bark pens it up, and, by curing only while such restriction continues, gives room for a return, with much *greater aggravation*.

I am, SIR, your, &c.

EDW. WATKINSON.

Chart P. Kent, March 7, 1761.

AS the transit of Venus over the Sun's disk, was a phenomenon of great importance, towards perfecting astronomical knowledge, we gave our readers, in our last vol. p. 613, a calculation thereof. We shall now add some particulars relating to that great event. In the year 1639, Mr. Horrox observed this planet in its inferior conjunction, *i. e.* when between the earth and the sun; and comparing his observations with those of Mr. Crabtree, found the diameter of Venus to be $\frac{1}{80}$ of the sun's; or, nearly, as 1 to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the year 1681, the sun and Venus were seen in the same parallel, and Mr. Cassini, and Mr. Picard, observed her for eight days, at different places, but at the same time, and finding thence her parallax, determined her distance, as well as that of the sun from the earth. Venus being nearer "to the earth than the sun is, by $\frac{2}{3}$ of his distance from the earth, which they computed to be about 22,000 of the earth's semi-diameters; so that making the semi-diameter of the earth to be 3,700 English miles, the distance of the sun would be 81,400,000 of these, as Cassini had already calculated by the passage of the moon over the body of the sun that year; his theorem was,

As the sine of the parallax * of Venus, Is to the semi-diameter of the earth,
So is the radius,
To the distance of Venus from the earth

And

And as the sine of the sun's parallax,
Is to the semi-diameter of the earth,
So is the radius to the distance from it.
Venus has, for some ages, afforded matter
of contemplation to astronomers, who
added one discovery to another." In
1769, her transit will be longer, and more
convenient for finding the parallax; for
then she will describe a line nearer the di-
ameter of the sun. As the most eminent
astronomers have not yet published the
observations they made, on the 6th of this
month, we shall, at present, give our rea-
ders, those of the gentlemen who have
been more communicative. By two ob-
servations, one at the east, and the other
at the west of London, it appeared, that,
by the former observation, her total im-
mersion was 35' 3" after eight, and by the
other 35' 7" after eight. The planet re-
sembled a round dark spot, and made a seem-
ingly retrograde motion, for the space of 4
hours. By an observation made at Brat-
ton, near the middle of the west part of
Wiltshire, it was found that Venus began
to emerge, at seven minutes past eight, and
the transit ended at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past
eight in the morning, apparent time. This
transit is, in all probability, likely to be
the means of discovering the longitude
at sea, as the distances of Venus, and the
other planets, from the sun, with the mag-
nitudes of their bodies, may now be found
out, by the calculation of time and space
in their respective motions, of which a
speculum will probably be drawn by the
curious, for which we shall wait with great
impatience.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
Whitehall, June 14.

LAST night major Rooke and captain
Barton arrived from Belleisle, with the
following letters from major-general Hodgson,
and the honourable commodore Keppel, to the
right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt.

Island of Belleisle, June 8, 1761,

S I R,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the
citadel of Palais surrendered yesterday to his
majesty's arms. This letter, and the capitu-
lation, I do myself the honour to send you by
the hands of major Rooke, who will inform
you of every particular relative to the siege,
that you may think fit to lay before his ma-
jesty. I have the honour to be, &c.

S. HODGSON.

Valiant, Belleisle Road, June 8, 1761.

S I R,

I have the pleasure to inform you of the
surrender of the citadel of Palais, and a copy

of the articles of capitulation I have the honour
to inclose you. I shall, as speedily and conve-
niently as possible, send the French garrison to
the main, and keep the squadron, under my
orders, in readiness for any commands his
majesty may have for it.

Major-general Hodgson, by his constant
approbation of the behaviour of the battalion
of marines landed from the ships, and put under
his command, gives me the pleasing satisfac-
tion of acquainting you of it, that his majesty
may be informed of the goodness and spirited
behaviour of that corps.

I have sent home captain Barton, who will
inform you of any particulars you are desirous
of knowing. I am &c.

A. KEPPEL.

Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleisle, made
June 7, 1761.

Preliminary article. The chevalier de St.
Croix, brigadier in the king's army, and
commandant of the citadel of Belleisle, propos-
es that the place shall surrender on the 12th
of June, in case no succours arrive before that
time; and that, in the mean while, no works
should be carried on, on either side, nor any
act of hostility, nor any communication be-
tween the English besieging, and the French
besieged.—*Refused.*

Article I. The entire garrison shall march
through the breach with the honours of war,
drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches,
and three pieces of cannon with twelve rounds
each. Each soldier shall have fifteen rounds
in his cartouch-box. All the officers, ser-
jeants, soldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry
off their baggage: The women to go with
their husbands.—*Granted.* In favour of the
gallant defence, which the citadel has made, under
the orders of the chevalier de St. Croix.

Article II. Two covered waggons shall be
provided, and the effects which they carry
shall be deposited in two covered boats, which
are not to be visited.—*The covered waggons are
refused; but care shall be taken to transport all
the baggage to the continent by the shortest way.*

Article III. Vessels shall be furnished for
carrying the French troops by the shortest way
into the nearest ports of France, by the first
fair wind.—*Granted.*

Article IV. The French troops that are to
embark are to be victualled in the same pro-
portion with the troops of his Britannick ma-
jesty; and the same proportion of tonnage
is to be allowed to the officers and soldiers
which the English troops have.—*Granted.*

Article V. When the troops shall be em-
barked, a vessel is to be furnished for the
chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's
army, to M. de la Ville the king's lieutenant,
to M. de la Garique colonel of the foot, with
brevet of commandant in the absence of the
chevalier de St. Croix, and to the field officers,
including those of the artillery, and engineers;
as also for the three pieces of cannon, as well

as

for the soldiers of the Cour Royale, to be transported to Nantz, with their wives, servants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be visited. They are to be victualled in the same proportion with the English officers of the same rank.—*Care shall be taken that all those who are mentioned in this article shall be transported, without loss of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon, granted by the first article.*

Article VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the first article, a gate of the citadel shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannick majesty; at which there shall be kept a French guard of equal number, until the king's troops shall march out to embark. Those guards shall be ordered to permit no English soldier to enter, nor no French soldier to go out.—*A gate shall be delivered to the troops of his Britannick majesty, the moment the capitulation is signed; and an equal number of French troops shall occupy the same gate.*

Article VII. A vessel shall be furnished to the commissaries of war, and to the treasurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their secretaries, clerks, and servants, without being molested or visited. They shall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the nearest port of France.—*Granted.*

Article VIII. Mess. de Taille captain-general of the garde coste, Lamp, Major, two lieutenants of cannoneers of the garde coste, and 90 bombardeers, cannoneers, serjeants, and fusileers, gardes costes of Belleisle, paid by the king, shall have it in their choice to remain in the island, as well as all the other inhabitants, without being molested, either as to their persons or goods. And if they have a mind to sell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and in general any effects which belong to them, within six months, and to pass over to the continent, they shall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they shall have proper assistance, and the necessary passports.—*They shall remain in the island under protection of the king of Great-Britain, as the other inhabitants, or shall be transported to the continent if they please, with the garrison.*

Article IX. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treasury of the French troops, the armourer, the Bourgeois cannoneers, the store-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleisle with their families, or go to the continent with the same privileges as above-mentioned.—*Granted. To remain in the island, upon the same footing with the other inhabitants, or to be transported with the garrison to the continent, as they shall think proper.*

Article X. The Roman Catholick religion shall be exercised in the island with the same freedom as under a French government. The churches shall be preserved, and the rectors and other priests continued; And, in case of death, they shall be replaced by the bishop of

Vannes. They shall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.—*All the inhabitants, without distinction, shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The other part of this article must necessarily depend on the pleasure of his Britannick majesty.*

Article XI. The officers and soldiers who are in the hospitals of the town and citadel, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and, after their recovery, they shall be furnished with vessels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they shall be supplied with subsistence and remedies till their departure, according to the state which the comptroller and surgeons shall give in.—*Granted.*

Article XII. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders shall be given, that the commissaries of artillery, engineers, and provisions, shall make an inventory of what shall be found in the king's magazines, out of which bread, wine, and meat, shall be furnished to subsist the French troops to the moment of their departure.—*They shall be furnished with necessary subsistence till their departure, on the same footing with the troops of his Britannick majesty.*

Article XIII. Major-general Crauford, as well as all the English officers and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April 1761, inclusive, shall be set at liberty after the signing of the capitulation; and shall be disengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, serjeants and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April, shall also be set at liberty.—*The English officers and soldiers, prisoners of war in the citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is signed: The French officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war, shall be exchanged according to the cartel of Stuyt.*

All the above articles shall be executed faithfully on both sides, and such as may be doubtful shall be fairly interpreted.—*Granted.*

After the signature, hostages shall be sent on both sides for the security of the articles of the capitulation.—*Granted.—All the archives, registers, publick papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of this island, shall be faithfully given up to his Britannick majesty's commissary: Two days shall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the transports, necessary for the embarkation, shall be ready to receive the garrison and their effects. A French officer shall be ordered to deliver up all the warlike stores and provisions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his most christian majesty, to an English commissary appointed for that purpose. And an officer shall be ordered to shew us all the mines and souterrains of the place.*

S. Hodgson.

A. Keppel.

Le chevalier de St. Croix.

List of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and prisoners, at Belleisle, to June 4, 1761.

Killed. Capt. Sir W. Peer Williams, of Burgoyne's light horse.—Lieut. Stone, of lord Panmure's

Panmure's regiment of foot.—Lieut. Whittle, of the 2d battalion of Rufane's.—Lieut. Morison, of major-general Crauford's light infantry.

Wounded. Brigadier How, Lieut. Chute, of Lieut. Gen. Whitmore's regiment of foot.—Capt. Patterson, Lieut. Hutchinson, of lord George Beauclerk's regiment of foot.—Lieut. Henry Norton Ivers, of the earl of Loudon's ditto.—Major Nesbit, Capt. Faulkner, Lieut. Bromhead, Lieut. Young, of major-general Colvill's ditto.—Brigadier Desaguliers, Capt. Muckle, Lieut. Kindersly, Lieut. M'Kenzie, artillery.—Lieut. Col. M'Kenzie, Capt. Bell, Capt. Murry, Capt. Carruthers, Lieut. Haddon, Lieut. Conway, Lieut. Hunt, marines.

Prisoners. Major Gen. Crauford, Capt. Preston, and Lieut. Bruce, his aids de camp.—Lieut. Majoribanks, of lord George Beauclerk's. Capt. Gordon, Capt. Cope, of major-general Crauford's light infantry. [See our last Mag. p. 232, 264.]

Some Account of a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, Observations upon a Treatise on the Virtues of Hemlock, in the Cure of Cancers, written by Dr. Storck, &c. By John Andree, M. D.

THE Doctor, whose abilities, and whose veracity are too well known to be disputed, says, in his preface, "When Dr. Storck's treatise first appeared, recommending hemlock for the cure of cancers, seemingly with the sanction of the celebrated baron Van Swieten, M. D. physician to the empress of Germany; I was induced, among many others, to try the success of this important discovery. But finding, upon repeated trials, my expectations frustrated, and hearing that others had met with no better success than myself; that some curable scirrhuses were, during the use of the extract of hemlock, instead of mending, brought to the state of deplorable cancers; I then examined Dr. Storck's cases again, with more attention, and thought them exceptionable in many material circumstances: Whereupon I determined not to remain silent in a matter so interesting to the publick, but to communicate my sentiments upon the several cases, produced by the doctor, with some observations of my own, as a caution to others, not to continue this remedy, when the tumour goes on increasing and assuming a cancerous aspect; as, I am sorry to say, has been too much the case, for fear of its coming to that degree of inveteracy, as to elude all physical and chirurgical assistance afterwards." In p. 3, the doctor says, after mentioning the affair of the *fulanum letale*, "The physical alarm is lately raised again, by a tract imported from the imperial city of Vienna, published by the learned Dr. Storck, recommending the *cicuta*, or hemlock, for the cure of cancers, scirrhus and edematous tumours, malignant and fistulous ulcers and cataracts. The learned writer

sets out with a description of the plant, and then names it *cicuta vulgaris*. Accordingly the common hemlock has been under trial here some time, but finding it did not answer the character given of it, I am informed, that application has been made to Dr. Storck, who says it is the *cicuta latifolia*; which, it is rather wished than hoped, may prove more effectual than the other, it being much of the same nature and quality."

Dr. Andree ordered the *cicuta* to Elizabeth Webb, of the London-hospital, aged 25, of a robust habit, who had a sore leg; not from any obstruction, but from a scorbutick cause.

"After she had taken six grains of the extract, nights and mornings, two or three days, she was obliged to leave it off; for it brought on such a dizziness of the head, and dimness of the eyes, that she thought she should lose her sight. Her speech was also affected, and she felt a numbness in her limbs, especially the arms and hands; so that she was afraid she should lose the use of them. Another young

woman, in the same hospital, and about the same time, took the extract for a cancer of the *ala* of the nose, who was also seized with such a violent vertigo and disorder of the head, that she feared she should lose her senses; which symptom, however, went off, upon taking purgatives, and after the seton in the neck, that was made for that purpose, began to discharge. She took the remedy about four months, and arrived to fifty grains, night and morning; notwithstanding which, she did not go away perfectly cured, the progress of the humour seemed to be stopped, but the sore not healed; and in this state she was some time, before she was dismissed. As the greatest amendment

came on after the seton was opened, it remains a question, whether this, or the *cicuta* did her most service? A lady of consideration, who has been long of a bad habit of body, was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, which had ulcerated, but was extracted by Mr. Guy, an eminent surgeon of this city, (whose practice in that way has met with extraordinary success) about a year and a half before: And being subject to be frequently ailing from her childhood, on account of a bad humour she had about her, was advised to a kind of diet-drink, by an ignorant person; which was said to have done great cures in those disorders.

This, at first, she thought, did her service; but soon after heated her to such a degree, that the issue in her arm discharged a great quantity of blood, and the breast that had been cured before, was very much inflamed.—She sent for an eminent physician in that state, who ordered her two *cicuta* pills every day.

After the second dose, she was taken with a dizziness in the head; and sickness. On taking the fourth dose, she became paralytick all over, lost her speech, and for several days seemed to be dying. By the assistance of cardiac, &c. medicines, she recovered from this dangerous

dangerous situation; but the menses she had upon her, when she began taking the pills, suddenly stopped, and she has but once since had an appearance of them, and that so little as scarce to discerned. Several new complaints also arose, as a fever, pains in the back and loins, and abdomen; irregular stools, attended with griping, loss of appetite and of strength. In this state I found her, and ordered her to be blooded, which had been objected to before, as thinking that to be the time when she used to have her menses. This gave her great relief, and by means of small doses of rhubarb, nervous and absorbent medicines, and a restorative diet, she became pretty well, except a great nervous weakness, which I fear she will hardly get the better of. We observe in this case, that the *cicuta* is not a very innocent remedy, as the learned doctor seems to pronounce it to be; and that his second corollary, where he says, *that it does not hinder any of the natural functions of the body, the secretions, and excretions*, stands upon no better a foundation. It, however, believes my impartiality and candour, in the examination of this matter, to mention, that this lady was of the age, when the menses commonly go off; but as she had had them hitherto regularly, their sudden obstruction may not be improperly imputed to the effect of the *cicuta*. — Emmenagogues she could not bear, because they heated her too much. Repeated small bleedings were indicated; but could not be administered, on account of her nervous weakness and impaired strength. Next follow other cases, which, as the author says, “contradict Dr. Storck’s assertion, that *hemlock* is innocent in its operations.” (See our abstract of Dr. Storck, in our last vol. p. 390.) The author then produces many testimonies of the ancient physicians, against the internal use of hemlock, which, as Dr. Storck has mentioned them in his treatise, we shall not recapitulate. Then follow the doctor’s observations on Storck’s cases, which are sufficiently acute and particular to stagger the faith of the patrons of this new medicine. “From these very plain observations, it appears, the cases are not satisfactory enough, to build upon them the hopes of finding in the *cicuta* a cure for cancers; on the contrary, we apprehend that the effects we have seen from it here, have been rather hurtful than beneficial. It is not at all to be wondered, that the publick should run in to a practice countenanced by the celebrated baron Van Swieten, M. D. whose judgment, as well as integrity, was thought to be beyond exception. But it is very extraordinary, that many of our physical people, should be so blinded by this authority as to persevere giving a remedy, when the case grows worse daily; deluded by the implicit hopes of amendment, till the poor patient is brought to this pass; that extirpation, which at first might have been effected with safety, is now no more practicable. What some have done through ignorance should be concealed under the veil of

oblivion; but after this admonition, we hope, that whenever you find the scirrhus (if the *cicuta* is any more given for this complaint) grow painful, discoloured, increase in bulk, and assume the appearance of a cancer, then to refrain immediately, from giving any more of it, for fear of dallying away the life of your patient. Some advocates for this practice may pretend we have not had a fair trial of it, as the *cicuta* was gathered in autumn, when its virtue is greatly decayed; and, therefore, have still great expectations from it when gathered in its full vigour. We make no objection to its being tried fairly, provided it is not done to the prejudice of mankind; but as its power in the weak state seemed rather to be injurious to the human body, we should apprehend it may still be more dangerous when it is more vigorous. Although this must be left to time and experience to determine, we would have the publick reflect upon a passage in the *Memoirs de Madame de Motteville*, where mention is made, that the *cicuta* was applied in France above a hundred years ago, to the breast of the queen of Lewis the thirteenth, for a cancer; of which at last she died. This was done for a fortnight together; but disordered her so much, that they were obliged to leave it off. Now if this plant had not been in some kind of reputation, in that disorder, it would, in all probability, not have been applied to so great a personage; and its disuse since, proves plainly, that no good was done with it at that time. The *cicuta* has also been tried in Sweden; and the learned Dr. Linnaeus finding himself disappointed, had some of the plant sent for from Vienna, to see whether the cause might be owing to any difference in the herb. We have not been yet informed of the event; but doubt of meeting with better success. As this great man is going to try various other vegetables, we hope that the researches under his management, may turn to the advantage of the publick, and that some specifick for the cancer may be found out; which, perhaps, lies concealed in the womb of nature, as the virtues of the *cortex Peru* did, till within about a century ago. And, to contribute my mite to this great work, I have, at this time, under trial, a medicine of no noxious quality, which seems to promise well for the cure of scirrhus, and, perhaps, may do service in cancers; but I forbear mentioning any thing of its efficacy, till I have found it serviceable by sufficient experiments, and then intend to make it publickly known, for the service of the community. — We mention this chiefly to encourage others to fall into the same kind of pursuits in investigating the virtues of plants experimentally, not only for this, but various other diseases; especially, as some chymists vend many counterfeit medicines for the sake of greater lucre, by which the physician’s expectations are frequently disappointed; and for which reason we shall be necessarily compelled to go to that shop, where no adulteration

practised, viz. the vegetable creation, which never varies; wherein, we apprehend, the sovereign remedy for the cancer may be found; chymical preparations, and ponderous medicines, being experienced hitherto to be inefficacious."

Dr. Andree then, with the same precision, gives us observations on Dr. Storck's corollaries, (see our last vol. p. 477.) and, at the close of the piece, relates some instances, whereby it appears, that instead of resolving scirrhuses and cancers, the *cicuta* rather aggravates them, spreads the swellings, makes them painful, gives them an inflamed, angry aspect, and disposes them for ulceration; and frequently makes new tumours spring up, of the cancerous kind, in the neighbouring parts, where there were none before." The following

hint, in regard to uterine fluxes, &c. may be of the utmost service, and eminently displays the skill and humanity of the worthy author. "It cannot be thought a wide digression, if we throw in here a practical observation, of great consequence to the fair sex;

which is, that as they are liable to immoderate fluxes, upon this * and many other occasions, they should not be treated with restraining or styptic medicines, because these are apt to occasion scirrhuses in the womb, ovary, or dropsy of the uterus, ovary, &c. but with alteratives, agglutinating and corroborating remedies; which effect a safe cure, not followed by any bad consequences. And although authors in general, and the common practice, treat these cases with restringents and stypticks, I know from long experience, my method to be more effectual than the other, and attended with no bad consequences; and hope this intimation will save the lives of many valuable women. The same observation and treatment hold good with regard to the piles in both sexes.—It is

useless, as well as foreign to our present purpose, to explain the rationale of this practice; which must be obvious to every one who understands the operations of the animal economy, and will but consider, that these cases are generally attended with an acrimony and effervescence of the blood; so that this observation is warranted by reason as well as experience."

In a postscript, the doctor observes, upon the authority of Dr. Astruc, that hemlock has not been found more successful at Paris than in London.

Some inaccuracies have slipped the printer's observation, in the doctor's pamphlet, but not of a nature to injure his arguments.

In our Magazine, for April last, p. 189, we gave some directions for distinguishing the *cicuta* vulgaris, from some other plants nearly resembling it. The learned author of those

observations (Dr. Watson) says therein, (p. 190.) "Dr. Storck says, the root of hemlock, when sliced, pours forth a milky juice, which I have never seen it do, here in England."

Now corroborate that observation; for June, 1761.

a very able botanist, resident in this city, has eaten the root of the *cicuta*, whilst fresh, as he would a common salad, and found it neither bitter or lactescent, nor had it any ill effect at all upon him, then or afterwards. We will further observe upon this subject, that it must be downright quackery, to prescribe such a remedy in all sorts of distempers and constitutions; for it is an undoubted truth, that no specific should be administered indiscriminately.

An Account of the New Comedy, called ALL IN THE WRONG, now acting at Drury-Lane Theatre, opened for the Summer Season under the Management of Messieurs Murphy and Foote.

THE general intention of this comedy, which is written by Mr. Murphy, is to point out what infinite perplexities may arise in the connexions between the sexes, both before and after marriage, from our too readily giving way to unnecessary suspicions, even on strong appearances, without endeavouring by a cool and discreet conduct, to come to such explanations, as may be necessary for the clearing up our doubts, and restoring that peace of mind, with a contrary conduct must unavoidably destroy.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ are
M E N.

Sir John Restless, - - - - - Mr. Yates.
Beverly, in love with Belinda, Mr. O'Brien
Young Belmont, in love with
Clarissa, - - - - - Mr. Miller
Sir William Blandford, father
to Belinda, - - - - - Mr. Baddeley

Sir William Belmont, father
to young Belmont, - - - - - Mr. Davis
Robert, servant to Sir John, Mr. Marr
Brush, servant to Beverly, - - - - - Mr. Weston
Servant to lord Conquest, - - - - - Mr. Johnson

W O M E N.
Lady Restless, - - - - - Miss Haughton
Clarissa, sister to Beverly, in
love with Belmont, - - - - - Miss Ambrose
Tattle, maid to lady Restless Mrs. Johnson
Marmalade, maid to lady Con-
quest, - - - - - Miss Cockayne

Tippet, maid to Belinda, - - - - - Miss E. Ambrose
Belinda, in love with Beverly, Mrs. Yates

The scene opens with Sir John Restless exclaiming to Robert against the perfidy of a wife he is passionately fond of; and being told she is gone towards the horse-guards, "His head aches, his forehead burns, and his horns cut:" he is resolved, as she went out the back-way through the park, never to live in a house that has two doors, and intends to give immediate warning to the landlord.—Equally jealous and equally fond of her husband lady Restless observes Tattle in conference with Marmalade, who had been on a visit to the former; and imagining Tattle in the interest of Sir John, she looks upon

S I M M A R M A L A D E

• The menfes.

Marmalade as a creature of his, and breaks into a passion. Marmalade is commanded about her business, and the lady retires to worm the secret out of Tattle.—Beverly and Belmont meet in the park, and are joined by Clarissa and Belinda; Belmont takes Clarissa aside, and Beverly, after making a needless excuse for some imaginary offence he had given his mistress, makes her a present of his picture. Sir William Belmont and Sir William Blandford appear, and the lovers are obliged to separate, the old gentlemen having designed the son of the one for the daughter of the other. Belinda's father, upon pain of his eternal displeasure, commands her to think of Belmont as a husband, and leaves her in a situation so affecting, that she is falling into a swoon under the window of lady Restless, when a gentleman catches her in his arms, recovers, and waits upon her home. This transaction is seen by lady Restless, and she finds the gentleman who is so complaisant, to be really the identical Sir John. She comes into the park in order to confront him, but is too late; and only finds the picture of Beverly, which Belinda had dropped in her disorder. This picture she is admiring, and blaming the infidelity of her husband, when she is found by Sir John, who snatches the picture out of her hands: a warm dispute arises, she upbraids him with his mistress, he recriminates the lover, and both part in a passion; he to find out the person the picture might resemble, and she to enquire whether any answer had been sent to the letter she had dispatched to lady Conquest, in relation to Marmalade. In going out, Sir John meets Robert, and tempts him to a discovery of what he knows concerning the lady's intrigue with the gentleman, from whom she received the picture: During this, lord Conquest's footman comes with an answer to lady Restless. Sir John bribes the fellow to give him the letter, and, on opening it, finds it to be one from lord Conquest, intimating his lady's being out of town, and vindicating the character of Marmalade. This letter is drawn up in such a manner, as to give an additional force to the jealousy of Sir John, who dispatches Robert to lord Conquest's, to make an appointment between Marmalade and him, whom he looks upon as a go-between to lord Conquest and his wife; and for fear of a discovery, insists on her being masked. In this interval Belmont comes in, and the uneasiness of Sir John to compare him to the picture, is happy enough. They are joined by Beverly, and Sir John's solicitude of effecting his design is increased; and after an awkward excuse, though very natural, he begs Beverly would indulge him in making an examination; When the latter accidentally casting his eye on the setting, discovers it to be the picture he had given to Belinda, and earnestly begs a view of it,

which is peremptorily refused by Sir John, who immediately goes off, not a little pleased to have found the owner of a picture which he thinks will be no immaterial evidence in his obtaining a divorce, he intends to sue out against his wife. Naturally jealous without a cause, and entering into explanations without reason, Beverly appears greatly dejected, when his friend and he join their mistresses, and insists upon seeing the picture: When missing it, Belinda rallies him about his uneasiness; he upbraids her with inconstancy, and both part in an open rupture: He flies to Sir John's to recover the picture, and she to disclose her concern to Clarissa. Sir John happening not to be at home, he is introduced to lady Restless, by whom his suspicions are so greatly increased, that he joins with her in accusing Sir John and his mistress, and takes his leave with a resolution of never seeing Belinda more. Going out, he is met by Sir John, and a warm altercation ensues. Beverly goes home with an intention of setting out for the country, and orders his chaise, when Brush brings him a letter from Belinda, which he at last reads and tears: Clarissa and Belmont come in, and her sister clears up the matter so much to his satisfaction, that he flies to Belinda to beg a reconciliation. Beverly goes to Sir John's for the now unaccountable picture. Sir John, after being with Belinda, and giving her the strongest reasons to suspect her lover's fidelity, repairs to his assignation with Marmalade, and finds a person muffled up, whom he imagines to be her, and she prevails upon him to bring her to his own house; when making use of expressions that admit of a double signification, and what he desires as an indulgence to his curiosity, she understands as a gratification to his passion; unable any longer to conceal her resentment, she throws off the disguise, and openly upbraids him in the form of lady Restless; for Tattle in order to remove her lady's ill opinion of Marmalade, had been with her after she had been applied to by Robert, and Marmalade discovered the whole circumstance of Robert's embassy to her; which Tattle disclosed to her lady, and she disguises herself as Marmalade to give Sir John no possibility of escaping Beverly, finding Sir John not at home, is determined to wait till he comes; the moment he hears him coming, he is prevailed upon to be thrust into a closet, where Tattle locks him up, lest his being seen by Sir John should occasion more uneasiness in the family. The closet, lady Restless wanting to go into, is surprized to find locked, and calling Tattle insists upon her opening it; when the appearance of Beverly, though ridiculous enough, is extremely laughable. Sir John Restless gives up the picture; and Beverly, marching to his mistress, leaves the comfortable couple to the disquiet of their own imaginations. Belinda, believing every thing Sir John has told her, gives Beverly a reception he ver-

little expected; and telling him her resolution of obeying her father, and giving her hand to Belmont, he relapses into his former jealousy. They agree to return each other's letters, and in going home to send his, he calls at Sir John Restless's. Clarissa, hearing of Belinda's accepting Belmont as a husband, is natural enough in her resentment; which Belinda begs she may suspend, till she has put her intention of going to Sir John Restless's in execution and bringing every thing to an eclatissement. The old baronets, hearing of Belinda's going to Sir John's, post immediately after her, and are followed by Belmont and Clarissa: Here the father of Belmont, who had received an intimation from his son of the supposed levity of Belinda's conduct, comes in, at the very time Beverly and lady Restless are accusing Belinda and Sir John; and the old gentleman, frightened at the thoughts of such an alliance, immediately joins the hands of Clarissa and Belmont; and then follows a general explanation. The circumstance of leaving Beverly and Belinda together by drawing off the rest of the company to be present at Robert's relation, is happy enough. A reconciliation is effected between the lovers, a double wedding is the consequence; Sir John and my lady, mutually concerned at their own behaviour, promise an unlimited confidence in each other for the future: and the two fathers declare they are both *in the wrong*, from the opposition they shewed to the inclinations of their children. (*See the Poetry.*)

The following Copy of an Original Letter from Queen ELIZABETH, to HEATON, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely.

PROUD PRELATE,

I Understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but, I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by —, I will immediately untrock you.

Your's, as you demean yourself,
ELIZABETH.

Heaton, it seems, had promised the queen to exchange some part of the land belonging to the see for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

WHEN the emperor Charles V. who was at once the wisest and greatest prince of his time, introduced his secretary to his son Philip II. the day after he had resigned his crown to him, he recommended that able statesman to the young monarch's service, in the following words: *Quantum dabo operis, non est tanto que daros esse possit*; "The present I make you now is greater than that I made you yesterday." Such an acknowledgment from a sovereign, who had experienced his services, and whose abi-

lities to decide of them, will not be disputed, though the highest compliment any minister could receive, yet was, after all, perhaps infinitely short of his merit. For the servant, who by his good management, shall enable his master to support the weight of dominion with pleasure, and wield his sceptre with undiminished glory, not only is deserving of all the Eulogies, all the marks of distinction that any prince can bestow; but even at last, to be fully rewarded, must fly to his own bosom for that best of recompences which any man can receive, the inborn testimony of a virtuous mind.

To pursue the argument still farther; let us suppose a nation immersed, for a number of years, in luxury and corruption. Let us suppose the martial spirit their ancestors possessed degenerated into sloth, effeminacy, and total insensibility to every other call but pleasure; their frugality changed into the wildest extravagance, their morals vitiated, their religion gone, and every other virtue either totally annihilated, or so oppressed by the fatality of the times, that scarce the faintest traces of virtue appear. Let us likewise suppose, that in consequence of this general corruption of manners, (a corruption propagated by the great, disseminated among the people, and artfully encouraged among all ranks, by designing ministers, to serve their own iniquitous ends) the enemy taking advantage of their degeneracy, should expel them from a very valuable part of their possessions abroad, take their fortresses, rout their armies and even strike such terror into their dominions at home, though surrounded with bulwarks stronger than brass, that they are obliged to call in a feeble ally to their aid.

What shall be said, if, at such a time, when the dignity of the throne is debated, the credit of the nation sunk, her honour trampled upon, and nothing but the most inevitable ruin ready to ensue; a man should step forth, who (without any other motive than the affection he bears a much injured master, and a just sense of the wrongs done to a bleeding country) is ready to stem the torrent of vice that has overspread the land; and, in spite of opposition in spite of faction, in spite even of disgrace itself, proceeds still in the great work of reformation till he has roused his countrymen to a proper sense of glory. — Should we see a nation, under such a minister's conduct, not only repelling the enemy, without the help of any ally, from her own coasts, but even lending that succour to those, which she had before abjectly implored of them, driving the foe from his new made acquisitions, extending her conquests into all parts of the globe, routing those armies which before she dreaded, and mastering the strongest fastnesses, by the aid of those troops alone, which at one time were afraid of a defenceless shore; What shall be said of such a man, equal to his deserts? But should he still proceed farther, and in compassion to a loyal people overburdened with taxes, and encum-

bered with an almost insupportable load of debt, endeavour, by the abolition of some unnecessary offices, by a retrenchment in others, by encouraging virtue, by precept, by example, by rewards, by punishments, to restore things to a proper footing, and though pushing on the war with uncommon vigour, as the only means to reduce a perfidious and dispirited enemy, yet ardently wishing for the hour of peace to arrive, when he might put in execution his glorious designs:—Should such a minister have the good fortune to serve under a monarch, whose every wish coincided with his warmest endeavours, and who had nothing more at heart than to see his people good and

happy;—What might not be expected from their united influence?—These, *Britannia!* are at present thy blessings: These the bounties bestowed upon thee by heaven in the most perilous of times. While these remain, the threats of a foreign enemy cannot affright thee; nor any bugbears, raised by emissaries at home, give thee just cause of alarm. To merit the continuance of them, reform and be wise; and amidst the tide of glories that is pouring in upon thee, remember this one useful lesson, *To fear God, and honour the King.*

I am, Sir,
your very humble servant.

IGNOTUS.

SONG in THOMAS and SALLY.

When late I wand'ring o'er the plain, From nymph to nymph I
strove, in vain, My wild desires to rally, to rally, my
will desires to rally: But now they're of themselves
come home, And, strange! no longer wish to roam; They centre all
in Sally, in Sally, They centre all in Sally.

Yet e, unkind one, damps my joy,
And cries I court but to destroy,
Can love with ruin rally?
By those dear lips, those eyes, I swear,
I wou'd all deaths, all torments bear,
Rather than injure Sally.

Come then, oh! come, thou sweeter far,
Than violets and roses are,
Or lillies of the valley:
O follow love, and quit your fear,
He'll guide you to those arms, my dear,
And make me blest in Sally.

ODE for His Majesty's Birth-Day, written by
William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat,
and set to Music by Dr. Boyce, Master of the
King's Band of Musicians.

STROPHE.

T WAS at the nectar'd feast of Jove,
When fair Alcmena's son
His destin'd course on earth had run,
And claim'd the thrones above.

Around their king in deep debate,
Conven'd the heavenly Synod fate,
And meditated boons refin'd.

To grace the friend of humankind:
When lo, to mark th' advancing God,

Propitious Hermes stretch'd his rod,
The roofs with music rung!

For, from amidst the circling choir,
Apollo struck th' alarming lyre,

And thus the muses sung:
"What boon divine would heaven bestow?"

Ye Gods, unbend the studious brow,
The fruitless search give o'er;

Whilst we the just reward assign:

Let Hercules and Hebe join,

And YOUTH unite with POWER.

ANTISTROPHE.

O sacred truth in emblem dress'd!
Again the muses sing,

Again in Britain's blooming king
Alcides stands confess'd;

By temperance nurs'd, and early taught.

To shun the smooth fallacious draught
Which sparkles high in Circe's bowl:

To tame each hydra of the soul,

Each lurking pest, which mocks its birth,

And ties the spirit down to earth

Immers'd in mortal coil:

His choice was that severer road

Which leads to virtue's calm abode,

And well repays the toil:

In vain ye tempt, ye specious harms,

Ye flowery wiles ye flattering charms,

That breathe from yonder bower:

And heaven the just reward assigns,

For Hercules with Hebe joins,

And YOUTH unites with POWER.

EPODE.

O call'd by heaven to fill that awful throne

Where Edward, Henry, William, George have

thone, [agree,

(Where love with reverence, laws with power

And 'tis each subject's birth-right to be free)

The fairest wreaths already won,

Are but a prelude to the whole:

Thy arduous race is now began,

And, starting from a nobler goal,

Hieros and kings of ages past

Are thy compeers: extended high

The trump of fame expects the blast,

The radiant lists before thee lie,

The field is TIME, the prize ETERNITY!

Beyond example's bounded light

'Tis thine to urge thy daring flight,

And heights untry'd explore:
O think what thou alone canst give.
What blessings Britain may receive,
When YOUTH unites with POWER!

An ODE, performed at the Castle of Dublin, on
the Fourth of June, 1761, King's Birth-Day, by
the Special Command of their Excellencies the
LORDS JUSTICES. By Benjamin Victor,
Esq;

H IBERNIA, late, in mournful mood,
By the soft murmurings of the flood
Sat pensive: From the sister shore
Swift-darting Fame a lovely picture bore!

Hibernia charm'd! her joys express'd;
And thus her much lov'd sons address'd.

RECIT. accompany'd.

Behold! in all the bloom of spring!

Another GEORGE! A Briton King!

AIR.

Great day of hope! blest youth! renown'd;
Belov'd! with every virtue crown'd!

To thee our longing eyes we raise!

The promise of auspicious days! Da capo.

FULL CHORUS.

Behold! in all the bloom of spring!

Another GEORGE! A Briton King.

AIR.

Hov'ring angels catch the sound!

Waft it thro' the regions round!

Peace, sad wanderer! turn this way,

Listen to th' alluring lay!

And hither with thy smiling train,

O turn thy frightened steps again. Da capo.

RECIT.

With war's wide wasting sword oppress'd,

Ah! who will give the harass'd nations rest?

To thee, O GEORGE! afflicted Nature flies!

To thee! for her surviving sons, she cries!

For thou can'st heal her rankling wound,

And raise her beauties from the ground!

DUETT.

Gracious to this his favour'd isle!

Hibernia as Britannia dear!

Shall share alike her sov'reign's smile,

And GEORGE in Halifax appear! Da capo

RECIT.

Our monarch, as the forest means to bless,

Blends with his own, his people's happiness.

AIR.

'Tis thine to rule thy native land!

Blest with each endearing art;

Alike to charm, as to command

Obedience, in the captiv'd heart. Da capo.

RECIT.

Hibernia honour'd in her claim,

Delights to boast her faithful flame!

FULL CHORUS.

Her sons unite! with transport sing;

Behold! from the imperial spring!

A Briton born! a Patriot King!

ODE, spoken at Merchant-Taylor's School,
To the KING.

BLEST pow'r! whom heav'nly wisdom
chole,
Guardian of Britain's savour'd shore,
When first above the flood the rose
Amidst applauding ocean's roar,
Say, hast thou, thro' the length of days,
In antient fame, or recent praise,
Hast thou a dawn of glory known [throne]
Like that whole lustre gilds thy GEORGE'S

II.
Yet ne'er estrang'd from virtue's lore
Was Albion's generous offspring found;
For deeds they wroght, for toils they bore,
Her sons were honour'd, fear'd, renown'd:
Then, when beneath each hallow'd oak,
Some hoary druid sat and spoke;
Or, all inspir'd, in uncouth song [throne]
Urg'd the rough truth that charm'd the manly

III.
Improv'd, as age succeeding age,
In varied excellence they shone;
While holy faith subdu'd their rage,
And added virtues all its own.
Repuls'd the bold invader fled;
The vaunting Gaul in triumph led
Still serv'd a mightier arm to show,
And grace the conquest of a stronger foe.

IV.
Nor stood they last in learning's strain,
In works of skill and arts of peace;
Far spread their fleets o'er all the main,
Fraught with the c'ring world's increase:
They turn'd to things on earth, on high,
Nor turn'd in vain the curious eye,
They felt the genuine heaven-born ray
That fires the soul, and prompts the living lay.

V.
Yet never could the British race,
The summit of their glory gain;
Tho' Cressy's field their annals grace;
Tho' loud they boast ELIZA's reign:
Now, now, to wreaths before unsought
Intent they stretch the glowing thought;
And, while they hail the prince's name,
Prophetic trace the fullness of their fame!

VI.
O! bid, lov'd prince! their purpose live;
Their purpose honest zeal inspires:
Cherish the hopes thy virtues give,
Till each improves as he admires;
Till all thy fair example own,
And catch new spirit from the throne,
To more exalted rapture rise,
And meet bright glory's blaze with hardier eyes.

VII.
The nobler heart, the bolder hand,
Shall then to thee new trophies raise!
And ev'ry palm that decks thy land,
Conspire to sanctify thy praise:
Each happier art, each great design;
With ardour emulous of thine,
Beyond the former bounds shall stray.
And follow as thy virtues lead the way.

PROLOGUE.

To ALL IN THE WRONG. (See p. 327.)
Written and Spoken by Mr. FOOTE.

TO-Night be it known to box, galleries, and
pit,
Will be open'd th' original warehouse for wit;
The new manufacture, Foote and Co. under-
takers,
Play, opera, pantomime, farce—by the makers.
We scorn, like our brethren, our fortunes to
owe
To Shakespear and Southern, to Otway and
Tho' our judgment may err; yet our justice is
shown

For we promise to mangle no works but our
And, moreover, on this you may firmly rely,
If we can't make you laugh, that we won't
make you cry:
For our monarch who knew we were wirth-
Has lock'd up his light'ning, his daggers, and
bowls:

Resolv'd that in buskins no hero should stalk,
He has shut us quite out of the tragedy walk,
No blood, no blank verse: in short, we're un-
done,

Unless you're contented with frolic and fun.
If tir'd of her round in the Ranelagh mill,
There should be one female inclin'd to sit still;
If blind to the beauties, or sick of the squall,
A party should not chuse to catch cold at
Vauxhall:

If at Sadlers sweet wells the wine should be
The cheefcakes be sour, or miss Wilkinson
sick;
If the fume of the pipes should prove pow'ful
Or the tumblers be lame, or the bells out of
tune;

We hope you will call at our warehouse in Drury,
We've a curious assortment of goods I assure
ye:
Domestic and foreign, indeed all kind of
English cloths, Irish Linens, and French Petes-
lairs;

If for want of good custom, or losses in trade,
The poetical partners should bankrupts be made;
If from dealings too large we plunge deeply in
debt

And a Whereas comes out in the muses' Gar-
We'll on you, our assigns, for certificates call,
Tho' Insolvents, we're honest, and give up our
all.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. Garrick. Spoken by Mrs. Yates.

BLESS me, this summer work is so fatiguing
And then our play's so bustling, so
triguing!

Such misting, fighting, scolding, all-together—
These love affairs suit best in colder weather.
At this warm time these writers should not
treat you,

With too much love and passion—for they hear
Poets, like weavers, shou'd with tale and
reason
Adapt their various goods to every season—

For the hot months, the fanciful and slight—
For mind and body, something cool and light :
Authors themselves, indeed, neglect this rule,
Dress warm in summer, and at Christmas cool.
I told our author, that these five act plays,
Were rich brocades, unfit for sultry days—
Were you a cook, said I, would you prepare
Large hams, and roasted sirloins for your fare?
Their very smoke would pall a city glutton—
A tragedy! would make you all unbutton!
Both appetites now ask for daintier picking,
Farce—pantomime—cold lamb—white-legg'd
chicken.

At Ranelagh—fine rolls and butter see!
Signior Tenducci, and the best green tea—
Italian singing is as light as feather,
Beard is too loud, too powerful for this weather.
Vauxhall more solidly regales your palates,
Good wine, cantatas, cold boil'd beef and ballads,
What should we do your different tastes to hit?
You relish satire [to the pit] You ragouts of
wit; [to the boxes.
Your taste is humour, and high-season'd joke;
[1st gallery
You call for hornpipes, and for Hearts of Oak.
[2d gal.

O could I wish and have!—A conjuring man
Once told my fortune—and he charm'd this
fan—

Said, with a flirt—I might enjoy my wish!
If so, I'll give you, Sirs, an English dish.
If I, like Harlequin, have power o'er men,
I'll flirt and wish, and wish and flirt again—
Come then—a song [Musick is heard] indeed!

I see it will do: [you—
Take heed, gallants, I'll play the duce with
Whene'er I please will charm you to my sight,
And tear a fan with flirting every night.

SONG, in ALL IN THE WRONG.

The Words by Mr. GARRICK.

YE critics above, and ye critics below, [row,
Ye finer-spun critics who keep the mid
Oh, tarry one moment, I'll sing you a song,
Shall prove that like us—*You are all in the*
wrong.

Sing tantara rara, wrong all, wrong all,

Sing tantara rara, all wrong.

Ye poets who mount on the fam'd winged
steed,
Of prancing, and wincing, and kicking take
When by those hornets the critics, he's stung,
You are thrown in the dirt—and *are all in the*
wrong.

Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye actors who act, what those writers have
writ,
Are stick to your poet, and spare your own wit;
When with your own, you unbridle your
tongue, and hold ten to one—*You are all in the wrong.*

Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye knives who make news for the foolish to
read,
Who print daily slanders the hungry to feed;

For a while you mislead 'em the news-hunting
throng,

But the pinny proves—*You are all in the wrong.*
Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye grave politicians, so deep and so wise—
With your hums, and your shrugs, and your
upl'fted eyes;

The road that you travel is tedious and long,
But I pray you jog on—*You are all in the wrong.*

Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye happy fond husbands, and fond happy wives,
Let never suspicions embitter your lives;
Let your prudence be stout, and your faith be
as strong;

Who watch, or who catch—*They are all in the*
wrong.
Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye unmarried folks be not bought; or be sold;
Let age avoid youth, and the young ones the old;
For they'll soon get together, the young with
the young;

And then my wise old ones—*You're all in the*
wrong.
Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye soldiers and sailors, who bravely have fought;
Who honour and glory, and laurels have brought;
Let your foes but appear, you'll be at 'em ding
dong,

And if they come near you—*They're all in the*
wrong.
Sing tantara rara, &c.

Ye judges of taste to our labours be kind,
Our errors are many, pray wink or be blind;
Still find your way hither, to glad us each night,
And our note we will change to—*You're all in*
the right.

Sing tantara rara, right all, right all,

Sing tantara rara, all right.

Under the Rufta of Comus, in a Buffet, at
Lord Melcombe's, at Hammersmith. Writ-
ten by his Lordship.

E. August, 1750.

WHILE rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to
speak:—

“ This place, for social hours design'd,
May care and business never find.
Come, every muse, without restraint,
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
Let wit, and mirth, with friendly strife,
Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
True wit, that, firm to virtue's cause,
Respects religion and the laws;
True mirth, that cheerfulneſs ſupplies
To modest ears, and decent eyes;
Let theſe indulge their liveliest ſallies,
Both ſcorn the canker'd help of malice;
True to their country, and their friend,
Both ſcorn to flatter, or offend.”

On the Revival of the Order of the BATH, in
1725: The Duke of Montague being ap-
pointed Grand Maſter.

[Written by the late Fettyplace Bellers, Esq.]

YOUR nat'ralists hold a formation of parts,
Which inclines some to science—and
others to arts

That

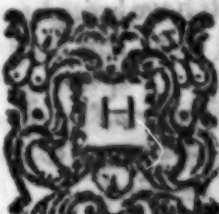
That a certain contexture of fibres will make
A learned divine;—or—*per contra*,—a rake.
Hence, some will pronounce, from the boy's
choice of play, [day.
That he'll prove a chief-justice, or gen'l, one
Hence this man is fearful—and that all for
fighting: [knighting.
Thus Vanbrugh's for building—and Montague
Swift will tell you, that Van built with cards
for a while, [pile.
Then dealt in dirt-castles; thence attempted a

Now his grace (G-d forbid I should cast an
aspersion) [version;
Practis'd knighting, at first, merely for his di-
Try'd his hand on Sir James *, and see what
it has brought on; [ne'er thought on
Six-and-thirty stars blaze, which old Newton
What praise is his due, who, from trifling with
Baker, [maker
Is become (not a poultry star-gazer, but)
For my part I own, nay I swear it, by *Cosm.*
His title's but just;—For he's sure a great
master.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, May 29.
Admiralty-Office.

 HIS majesty's sloop Jamaica, commanded by captain George Burdon, on the 14th instant, on the coast of Portugal, fell in with a French snow privateer, and a Row-boat, which last was towing an English brig. Captain Burdon gave chase to the snow, which, after receiving several shot, struck to him, and proved to be the François, a privateer of eight guns and 61 men, and was returning to St. Maloes. He then stood for the brig and row-boat, the latter of which escaped, but he retook the former, being the Two Brothers of Irvine, bound to Oporto, part laden with coal, and has carried her and the privateer into Vigo.

TUESDAY, June 2.

At one o'clock in the morning, it being high water, and the wind at north, the caisson, belonging to the intended bridge at Blackfriars, floated with the greatest ease; and was immediately conveyed to its proper moorings within the piles drove for that purpose (see p. 274.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

Was tried at Guildhall, before lord Mansfield, by a special jury of merchants, a remarkable cause between a merchant and a wharfinger: The matter in dispute was, whether the wharfingers are accountable for the thefts committed on board their lighters; and, after a long hearing, it was unanimously determined by the jury, without going out of court, in favour of the latter; and that no goods are under the charge of the wharfinger, but remain under the care of the ship's agent, until passed the king's beam.

St. James's. This day Omar Effendi, lately arrived ambassador from Algiers, had his first audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials: [The ambassador brought over, as presents to his majesty, &c. 24 fine horses, a

lion, two tigers, &c. He had, afterwards, audiences of the rest of the royal family.]

THURSDAY, 4.

The hay-makers being distressed by the rainy weather, near 30l. was collected for them, at two several times, by the merchants, &c. on the Royal-Exchange.

Being his majesty's birth-day, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated by every demonstration of joy, in all parts of the united kingdoms, and Ireland, that a loyal and grateful people could give. In the city and suburbs, the illuminations, fire-works, &c. were remarkably fine, and pleasure sat on every countenance, and diffused itself through all ranks of people. The appearance at court, to congratulate his majesty, was the most brilliant ever known. The ball was opened by his royal highness the duke of York and the princess Augusta. The concourse of nobility, gentry, and foreigners, was so great, that several ladies fainted through excessive heat, and this illustrious assembly did not break up till late.—His majesty staid till two o'clock.

The duke of Newcastle, Earls Talbot and Bute, Mr. Pitt, Sir Francis Dashwood, &c. gave public dinners in honour of the day (see the poetry.)

FRIDAY, 5.

At a court of common-council, it was unanimously resolved to present the freedom of this city, in a gold box of 150 guineas value to his royal highness the duke of York, one of the rear admirals of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet. Resolved, also, that 2000l. the purchase money of the city remembrancer's place, (see p. 273.) should be returned, and that the place should be a gift to be disposed of by the common council, for the future.

His majesty, &c. reviewed the Bedfordshire militia, in Hyde-park.

TUESDAY, 9.

Peter Roberts, Esq; was elected city remembrancer. SATURDAY.

* Sir James Baker was a mock knight of the Bath made some time before by the duke.

SATURDAY, 13.

At eleven o'clock at night, the tower and park guns, were fired, on occasion of the service of the reduction of the citadel of Belleisle (see p. 317.)

Came on at the king's bench, Westminster, a cause wherein one Mr. Butler was plaintiff, and one Bell defendant, on an action for the defendant's dog being loose, and biting the plaintiff's hand, so that he lost the use of three of his fingers. The jury brought in a verdict of 200l. and advised the defendant to hang his dog, for fear of farther mischief.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

St. James's. This day the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the right honourable Mr. vice-chamberlain Finch, made their compliments in the following address, which was spoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty, The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

With reverential awe and gratitude to the supreme giver of all victory, we your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal presence, to express our joy and exultation on the entire reduction of the important island of Belleisle, by the conduct, intrepidity and perseverance of your majesty's land and naval forces: A conquest, which after more than one fruitless attempt in former times, seems to have been reserved by divine providence, to grace the auspicious beginning of your majesty's reign, and confirms our hopes of a long continuance of wise, steady, and successful measures.

A blow so humiliating to the pride and power of France, cannot but impress that haughty nation with a due sense of the superiority of a patriot king, ruling over a free, brave, and united people; and will, we trust convince them of the danger of delaying to accept such terms of peace as your majesty's wisdom and moderation shall think fit to prescribe.

What therefore have we more to wish, but that your majesty may long, very long, continue the guardian and protector of the religious, civil, and commercial rights of Great Britain, and her colonies; and that your majesty's wisdom may ever be seconded by equal faithful and spirited councils; and your commands executed with no less ardour, emulation and success.

On our part, permit us humbly to assure your majesty, that your faithful citizens of London will, with unwearied zeal and cheerfulness, contribute to support a vigorous prosecution, 1761.

reduction of this just and necessary war; until your majesty, having sufficiently vindicated the honour of your crown, and secured the trade, navigation, and possessions of your subjects, shall enjoy the blessing and the glory of giving repose to Europe, of wholly attending to and promoting the virtue and happiness of your people, and of cultivating all the softer arts of peace.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your affection to my person, and of your constant zeal for the lustre of my arms, and for the glory of my reign. Your repeated assurances of cheerful and steady support in the prosecution of this necessary war, are most highly pleasing to me, and cannot fail to promote the desirable object of peace, on just, honourable, and advantageous conditions. The city of London may always depend on my unwearied endeavours for the security and extension of their trade, navigation and commerce.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

THURSDAY, 18.

Admiralty-office. Capt. King, of his majesty's ship the Argo, gives an account, in his letter, dated at the Nore the 17th instant, of his arrival there, with the Marechal Duc de Biron snow, a French privateer of 15 guns, six-pounders, (pierced for 20) 12 swivels, and 109 men, which was taken by the Argo, on the 11th instant, after a chase of eight hours. The said privateer sailed from Dunkirk the 7th of January last, on a cruise to the westward, and, her cruise being expired, was returning to Dunkirk, having on board several ransomers.

A remarkable cause was tried in the sheriffs court in Guildhall, on an action brought against a carrier for stopping a goose which was sent to a gentleman last Christmas, because the gentleman did not pay the porter a shilling for his trouble of carrying it to the gentleman's house. It appearing to the jury that the porter had charged as much more as he ought to do, and that the carrier had no right to stop the goose for the portage, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of three shillings damages, and costs of suit.

TUESDAY, 23.

The first stone of the 1st pier of Black-Friars bridge, was laid by Sir Robert Ladbroke, and a medal of his present majesty, let into black marble, was laid by desire of Sir Francis Gosling knight and alderman: The inscription thereon is as follows:

On the 23d Day of June, 1761,

In the First Year of the Reign of

KING GEORGE III.

The first Stone of this the first Pier was laid

by Sir ROBERT LADBROKE,

T

Knight

Knight, Alderman, and Chairman of The Committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council to carry into Execution the Act of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River-Thames at Black-fryars, to the opposite Side in the County of Surry.

ROBERT MYLNE, Architect.

JOSEPH DIXON, Mason.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Nathaniel Nash and John Cartwright, Esqrs. aldermen of this city, were elected sheriffs, at Guildhall, for the year ensuing. The day before George Jarvis, Esq; paid his fine, to be excused from serving that office.

The price of beer was raised, to 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per quart, by many publicans, at the instigation of their brewers, on account of the new duty upon malt; but they soon sold it at the old rate of 3d. as they found their houses deserted by their customers. Some tumults were occasioned thereby, in many parts of the town, where numbers of labouring and poor people are resident; and, in short, this attempt produced great discontent and murmuring every where.

FRIDAY, 26.

Joseph Brice, Esq; was tried at the Old-Bailey, for the murder of Capt. Jasper, (see p. 274.) and was found guilty of manslaughter.

Addressees have been presented to his majesty, from the ministers and elders of the church of Scotland, from Barbadoes, Georgia, council of St. Kitt's, assembly of ditto, Montserrat and Nevis, (see p. 274.)

The artists who lately exhibited their works in the room belonging to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the Strand, having raised a sum of money by the sale of the catalogues, have made the following donations, viz. 50l. to the Middlesex hospital, 20l. to the British lying-in hospital, 50l. to the asylum, and a small ballance to two distressed artists.

The freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, has been presented to Sir Edward Hawke.

When Sir Thomas Harrison waited on the right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; with the freedom of this city, he returned him the following speech in writing.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

"I receive, with the truest sense of gratitude, this great mark of respect the city of London is pleased to shew towards me in their gift of the freedom, and which I can only impute to the high regard the citizens of London bear to the house of commons, and as a testimony of their esteem for those who faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

The expressions of good-will and kindness to me, which are used in conferring this honour upon me, however little deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the city of London entertains of my

sincere and dutiful endeavours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights, privileges, and constitutional independence of the commons of Great-Britain.

I beg my lord mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the common-council will accept my respectful and humble thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant and warmest wishes, that this great metropolis may ever flourish in all prosperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of London is so considerable and respectable a part."

What the bishop Pontoppidan has written concerning the growing of the Naper turnep on hillocks raised in bogs, is confirmed by experience here in England. Dr. Hill having obtained seeds from that learned prelate sowed some upon the plain surface of a bog, in his garden at Bayswater, and some upon hillocks, of two feet high, thrown up in the same bog. The hillocks are now covered with large and perfectly good turneps, whereas the plants on the plain surface are scarce alive, and form no roots. There requires no draining of the bog for this service; and the expence of throwing up the hillocks is very trifling. Our common turnep will succeed in this manner, though not so well as the Norway kind; as appears by another hillock on the same spot, on which some are now growing. But the Naper seed may be had in any quantity from Norway, as cheap as the English. The spot at Bayswater is a natural bog, taken into the garden for the reception of bog-plants.

On the 1st instant, was decided a remarkable wager, between Mr. Shaftoe and Mr. Meynell, that a man rode 29 hundred miles, in 29 days successively, which was performed, without much difficulty, by Mr. Woodcock.

The compulsive clause in the insolvent debtors act, (see p. 193.) may be taken advantage of, and a prisoner discharged, in virtue of it, without any debt at all being subsisting, or any oath or proof made of one; as thus: The prisoner may confess a judgment to his friend for a sham debt, execution may be taken out thereon, and the prisoner charged therewith. In this case, the prisoner will stand charged in execution, just in the same manner as if it was a real debt; and, upon notice in the Gazette, from the sham creditor (and in other respects also pursuing the act) the prisoner must be discharged; and, as no oath of a debt previous to the confessing such judgment is necessary; so neither have the justices any the least authority to enquire into the reality of it, nor to call the creditor before them to make proof of it. The remedy (if it is thought to want one) must be left to those only, who have the power to apply it.

A paper mill, &c. was lately wilfully set on fire by an apprentice, and consumed; damage 6000l. The boy is committed to Winchester goal.

The following threatening letter, directed to Mr. George Catter, being found near Haverhill in Suffolk, his majesty's pardon and a reward of 20l. are offered for the discovery of the accomplice or accomplices therein, except the person who actually wrote the said letter.

"Mr. Catter, Bumsted

On the Receipt of this goo and Tell Hemsted Pickett and Milleyway and all the Rest of your Heaverill Gang of the Bandity that so Vilioussly oppoole the Gorspell being Preeched that if we meet with any more affronts or abuse when we Come again as we intend to Doo on the 17th Instant we are Resolved to veng itt on your Parssons or Houses for as wee have lifted under the Baner of Christ our Captain we are on and all deturmin'd to stand by on another our number is large and our Caus good therefor we sett all your Mallis att Defians Dont say You had no Notis or warning for Wee are so prepar'd that we fear you not therefor tak Care what you doo I am order'd by my Brethren in the Lord to Sighne for the Rest your Friendly Moneter five Hundred on the Gorspel Legi n."

A considerable shock of an earthquake alarmed the inhabitants of Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and those 13 miles round them, on the 9th instant.

A violent storm has lately happened in the neighbourhood of Durham, which levelled and stripped most of the trees in a wood near the place: Its force was the more impetuous as it came on in the form of a current.

Newcastle, June 13. Sunday morning a whale above 44 feet long, (said to be a bone-fish) ran ashore under the castle of Burnt-Island; where the country people with forks and other instruments, soon killed it.

Dublin-Castle, May 28. Yesterday his grace George, lord archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland, Henry, earl of Shannon, and the right Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq; were sworn in council, lords justices of this kingdom, in the absence of his excellency the earl of Halifax, lord-lieutenant.

The duke of Tuscany, Malone, bound from Waterford, to Newfoundland, was blown up, totally, in an engagement with a French privateer, after she had fought her seven glasses, and out of 211 passengers and seamen, only 10 were saved.

The house of lord Annesley, at Castle-Mellan, in Ireland, has been consumed by fire. There is a kind of warlike vessel called a galley, fourteen of which are said to be now lying in different French ports. Each of these vessels have two decks; on the lower are mounted twenty-six guns thirty-two pounders, and on the other three mortars, they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch.

On the 31st of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon, there were fluxes and refluxes of the sea at Barbadoes, which about eight o'clock began to abate, but at ten considerably en-

creased, and continued till six o'clock next morning. It is observed that the same agitation of the waters was perceived there, at the time the earthquake happened at Lisbon in 1755, (see our Vol. for 1759, p. 330.)

The East-India company have received letters from their president and council in Bengal, under date of the 12th of November last, which give an account of a revolution in the government of that country, the late subah, or nabob, Jasseir Ally Caun, being for his cruelties, weak conduct, and male administration in general deposed, and his son-in law Mir Mahomud Cossim Ally Cawn appointed in his room. This great event has been principally brought about by the address and good management of president Vansittart; and as the great people, as well as the inhabitants of that country in general have most heartily and readily concurred therein, there has not been a drop of blood shed. The new nabob has not only confirmed all the company's former privileges, but also granted many valuable new ones, with the addition of a considerable sum of money. [A little before Jasseir Ally Cawne, nabob of Bengal, was deposed, he complimented our East-India company in a genteel letter wrote in the Persian language, and by some grand presents. Amongst other valuables, were some of the finest muslins and perfumes of the East, which by the India directors have been presented to his majesty. Besides other articles of oriental manufacture, the nabob sent a scimeter mounted with gold, likewise a target and shield full of mosaic work, and curiously painted, which the India company have given to the British museum.]

The accounts from different parts of England and Holland continue to give the greatest satisfaction with respect to the transit of Venus over the disk of the sun; and to establish the truth, that there is a satellite like our moon, which performs a course in twelve days about her (see p. 316.)

On saturday the 20th instant, a brace of carp were presented to her royal highness the princess of Wales, by a gentleman of Chancery-lane, which weighed 28 pounds and a half: they were caught in a pond near Godstone in Surry.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 30. **R**EV. Dr. Drake, was married to Miss Carolina Brockman.

June 2. William-Henry Lyttelton, Esq; governor of Jamaica, to Miss Mary Maccartney. Mr. Thomas Manby, to Miss Ann Colegrave.

Abraham Preston, of Leeds, Esq; to Miss Ann Sowerby, with a fortune of 10,000l.

6. William Collier, of Barbadoes, Esq; to Miss Mary Walter.

8. Mr. Wathen, an eminent surgeon, to Miss Allen.

Philip Jodrell, of Bedford row, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Gibbon.

9. Mr. Dymoke, champion of England, to Miss Holmes, and William Harris, Esq; to the champion's sister.

12. Tho. Bingfield, Esq; to Miss Vokings.

13. Mr. Tho. Osborne, an eminent book-feller, to Mrs. Brigstocke.

17. William Clayton, Esq; member for Marlow, Bucks, to Miss Lloyd.

18. John Mathias Wagulin, Esq; to Miss Owen.

20. Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the members for Surry, to Mrs. Swymmer, relict of Anthony Langley Swymmer, Esq;

23. James Riley, Esq; to Miss Robinson. Lately.—Hannam, Esq; to Miss Clara Villiers Pitt, sister of Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Samuel Peck, Esq; to Miss Hake.

George Wegg, Esq; to Miss Gunn.

Berney Brograve, Esq; to Miss Hawker

James Evelyn, Esq; to Mrs. Fane.

Charles Spearman, Esq; to Miss Young.

James Lesley, Esq; to Miss Halford.

May 25. Lady of John Cooper, Esq; was delivered of a son and heir.

June 2. Lady of Tho. Townshend, Jun. Esq; of a daughter.

4. Mrs. Crofton, of Magul, in Lancashire, of two boys and a girl.

Lady of Capt. Pulleine, of a son.

Lady of Col. Carpenter, of a daughter.

22. Lady of — Fraser, Esq; of a son.

13. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Markham, of a son.

15. Viscountess Spencer, of a daughter.

21. Lady of Mr. Pledwell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 27. **R**EV. Tho. Robinson, L. L. B. above 27 years rector of Norton, in Kent.

28. Rt. Hon. William, earl of Home, &c. Col. of the 25th regiment of foot; a major-general, and governor of Gibraltar, one of the 16 peers for Scotland.

Rt. Hon. lady Elizabeth Piercy, eldest daughter of the earl of Northumberland.

29. James Randall, Esq; formerly an eminent Hamburgh merchant.

30. Mr. James Stackby, of Wedgebury, in Staffordshire, aged 109.

Rt. Hon. the dowager marchioness of Rockingham, mother of the present marquis and sister of the earl of Winchelsea.

31. Richard Frewin, M. D. Camden professor of history, at Oxford. He left all his books to the Radcliffe library.

June 1. Mrs. Celia Sims, of Milford lane, aged 107.

3. Mark Pringle, Esq; for 30 years consul at Seville and St. Lucar.

5. Mr. Copeland, an eminent engraver.

7. Digby Dent, Esq; a commissioner of the navy.

8. Ralph Whitley, of Aston, in Flintshire, Esq;

Dr. Coe, physician, at Chelmsford.

9. Tho. Clear, of Stockwell, Surry, Esq; David Montolieu, Baron de St. Hippolite, of the Holy Roman Empire, general of foot, aged 63. He was a brave officer; but had for some years retired on half pay.

11. Mr. William Atkinson, surgeon, of York-street, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Milles, one of the daughters of the late archbishop Potter.

Edward Seymour, of Woodlands, Dorset, Esq;

12. Rt. Hon. lady dowager Mansel.

Rt. Hon. Margaret, countess Coningsby, eldest daughter of the late earl Coningsby. The title and estate descend to her sister, lady Frances Williams, relict of the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

13. John Pasmore of East Greenwich, Esq;

Mr. Edward Nourse, principal surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Mr. Small, an eminent brewer of Westminster.

Mrs. Rollinson, relict of the late high-bailiff of Westminster.

14. Matthew Whitfield, Esq; high sheriff of Northumberland, in 1730, aged 84.

15. The lady of the Hon. Robert Trevor Hampden one of the post-masters general.

16. Mr. Deard, sen. an eminent Goldsmith, and toyman.

Samuel Lessingham, Esq; at Hackney, aged 77. He was lately treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital.

19. William Beger, of Pinner, Esq; aged 86.

20. Lady of William Melmoth, Esq;

Right Hon. Lady Mary Brudenell, second daughter of the earl of Cardigan.

25. Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Montague, daughter of the earl of Sandwich, aged 14.

26. Sir Henry Ibbetson, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Bart. sheriff of that county, in 1746. He is succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, now Sir James Ibbetson, Bart.

Lately. William Forbes, Esq; a West-India merchant, aged 86.

Mr. Afterley, sen. calico printer, at Wandsworth.

Thomas Lewis, Esq; an eminent sugar refiner.

Mr. Arthur, late master of White's chocolate house.

Mrs. Thurlbourn, wife of Mr. Thurlbourn bookseller at Cambridge.

Mrs. Barber, one of the daughters of the late Edmund Pye Esq; and aunt of the present member for Berks.

Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Barnstaple, Devon, aged 80.

Mr. William Watts, an eminent Cooper, and a common council man for Dowgate Ward.

William Arbuthnot, Esq; commander of one of his majesty's frigates of 36 guns.

Rev. Joseph Walker, D. D. principal of new-inn-Hall, Oxford.

John Lucas, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; William

William Moseley, of Kington, Esq;
 Lady Stanley, of Hooton, in Cheshire.
 Peter Mandeville, Esq; formerly a West-
 India merchant.

John Ray, of Wanston, in Hampshire, aged
 170.

Lady of Sir George Smith, of Nottingham,
 Bart.

Mrs. Bromley, of the same place.

At Boston, in New-England, Mr. Edward
 Wilks, merchant, aged 109.

Henry Heylyn, of North-Carolina, Esq;

Henry Strudwick, of Spanish-Town, in
 Jamaica, Esq;

Mrs. Norton, near Athy, in the county of
 Kildare, Ireland, aged 109.

A peasant, at Mileto, in Italy, aged 105.

Jean Jacquement, curate of Barrois, in the
 county of Bourbon, in France, aged 107, who
 had been curate of that parish 75 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitehall, May 26. The king has
 been pleased to present Thomas Camp-
 lin, doctor of laws, to the archdeaconry of
 Bath, in the county of Somerset and diocese of
 Bath and Wells, the same being void by the
 promotion of Dr. Samuel Squire to the see of
 St. David.

—, May 30. The king hath been
 pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter
 of the cathedral church of Salisbury, Dr. Ro-
 bert Drummond, bishop of St. Asaph, to be
 by them elected bishop of that See, void by
 the translation of Dr. John Thomas to the see
 of Winchester.—To grant unto Francis Ayl-
 cough, D. D. the place of dean of the cathed-
 ral of Bristol, void by the promotion of Dr.
 Samuel Squire to the see of St David's.

—, June 23. The king has been
 pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to the dean
 and chapter of the cathedral church of St.
 Asaph, to elect a bishop of that see, the same
 being void by the translation of doctor Robert
 Drummond, late bishop thereof, to the see of
 Salisbury; and likewise a letter, recommending
 Dr. Richard Newcombe, now bishop of Llan-
 daff, to be by them chosen bishop of the said
 see of St. Asaph.—To present George Smal-
 ridge, A. M. to the rectory of the parish
 church of Bothall, otherwise Bothell, together
 with the rectory of Shipwash, otherwise Ship-
 wish, in the county of Northumberland, and
 the diocese of Durham, void by the translation
 of Dr. Robert Drummond, late bishop of St.
 Asaph, to the see of Salisbury.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Culliford, was presented to a
 prebend of Wells.—Mr. Wake, to the vicar-
 age of Lapton, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Moore,
 to the living of St. Bartholomew the Great,
 —Mr. Newbrough, to the vicarage of Thame,
 in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Taylor, to the rectory of
 Norton, in Kent.—Mr. Sawyer, to the rectory of

Hatchley, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Warren, to
 a prebend of Gloucester.—Mr. James Brown,
 to the vicarage of West-Harptree, in Somerset-
 shire.—Mr. Rushbrook, jun. to the rectory of
 Mundeford, in Norfolk.—Mr. Edward How-
 man, to the rectory of Florden, with Giffing,
 in Norfolk.—Mr. Lewis, to the living of
 Sheinton, in Shropshire.—Samuel Jones, M. A.
 to the rectory of Kirkham, in Nottingham-
 shire.—Dr. Arnold, to the rectory of Farleigh
 Hungerford, Berks.—Andrew Fletcher, B. A.
 to the rectory of Wingate, in Northampton-
 shire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the
 Rev. Sam. Phillips to hold the vicarage of
 Silkeston, with the vicarage of Peniston, in
 Yorkshire.—To enable William Lloyd, M. A.
 to hold the rectories of Ederne and Lanengane,
 in Carnarvonshire.—To enable John Clutton,
 M. A. to hold the rectory of Hangleton, with
 the vicarage of Portslade, in Sussex. To ena-
 ble Mr. Downing, to hold the rectories of Til-
 bury and Qvington in Essex.—To enable Mr.
 Hurdis, to hold the rectory of Suttoncum Sea-
 ford, with the rectory of Barcombe, in Sussex.
 —To enable Mr. Gower, to hold the rectory
 of Cheynell, with the rectory of Marshbury,
 in Essex.

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

S T James's, June 19. The king has been
 pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas
 Wroughton, Esq; to be his majesty's consul-
 general of ail Russia.—To constitute and ap-
 point Nicholas Fenwicke, Esq; to be his ma-
 jesty's consul at Elsinur.

Whitehall, June 23. The king has been
 pleased, upon a surrender of her royal high-
 ness the princess Amelia, to grant unto John
 earl of Bute, one of his majesty's principal
 secretaries of state, the office of ranger and
 keeper of his majesty's park, called the new
 park, near Richmond, otherwise Richmond,
 in the county of Surry.

—, June 23. The king has been
 pleased to constitute and appoint, the right
 Hon. George lord Edgcumbe, to be his ma-
 jesty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the
 county of Cornwall.—The right Hon. Henry
 Arthur Herbert earl Powis, to be his majes-
 ty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the
 county of Montgomery.—The right Hon.
 Other Lewis, earl of Plymouth, to be his
 majesty's lieutenant of the county of Gla-
 morgan.—Howell Gwynne Esq; to be his
 majesty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum
 of the county of Radnor.—George Rice, Esq;
 to be his majesty's lieutenant of the county of
 Carmarthen.—Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. to be
 his majesty's lieutenant of the county of
 Flint.—His grace Charles duke of Queens-
 berry, keeper of his majesty's seal, appointed
 by the treaty of union to be kept and made
 use of in Scotland, in place of the great-seal
 of

of Scotland, in the room of Archibald duke of Argyll, deceased.—Charles lord Cathcart, to be constable, governor, and keeper of his majesty's castle of Dunbarton; and Mr. John Hindman, minister of the gospel, his majesty's almoner in Scotland.—To nominate and present Mr. John Miller, advocate, to the office of professor of the civil law, in the university of Glasgow, in the room of Mr. Hercules Lindsay, deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

The following noblemen and gentlemen are appointed vice-admirals, for the undermentioned places. Duke of Dorset, for the county of Kent. Earl of Egremont, Cumberland. William Henry Lyttelton, Esq; for Jamaica. Henry Popple, Esq; for Bermudas. Francis Barnard, Esq; for Massachusetts bay in New-England. Arthur Dobbs, Esq; for North-Carolina. Jeffery Amherst, Esq; for Virginia. John Rattray, Esq; judge of the vice admiralty court of South-Carolina.—Brigadier Lambert, Col. of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of Sir Henry Erskine, Col. of the 25th, in the room of the earl of Home deceased.—Major Pepper, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—Henry Pujolas, Esq; blue-mantle pur-suivant at arms.—George Winn, Esq; a baron of the Exchequer, in Scotland.—Mr. Cowley, master of Woolwich academy, in the room of the late Mr. Simpson.—Charles Clutterbuck Esq; searcher of the customs, in the port of Southampton.—Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow and Gustavus Brander, Esq; are elected trustees of the British museum.—Dr. Guithart, physician to the Bath hospital.—Rev. Mr. Warneford, professor of history, at Oxford, in the room of the late Dr. Freewin.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN BIRTLES, Herbert Norton, and Robert Henry Larpent, of Hatton-Garden, merchants and copartners.
John Graham, of Thorney Flatts, Cumberland, dealer.
Edwin Carter, of London, mariner.
George Brabins, of Benington in Lincolnshire, dealer in wool.
Joseph Roby, of Fleet street, paper-stainer.
Richard Enchmarch and Francis Enchmarch, of Tiverton, merchants.
Samuel Shepherd, of Exeter, merchant.
Francis Wynnant, of London, merchant.
John Tozer, Aaron Tozer, and John Christopher Weguelin, of London, merchants and copartners.
John Tozer, of Exeter, mercer.
William Dutton and Edward Dutton, of Fetter-lane, coffeemen.
David Armstrong, of West Smithfield, linen draper.
George Brownleis, of London, merchant.
Robert Miller, of Kirton in Lincolnshire, linen-draper.
Thomas Graves, of Southwark, hop-merchant.
David Barclay, of Cateaton-street, merchant.
John Biggs, of Chertsey in Surry, butcher.
Bernard Smith, of Drury-lane, sugar-baker.
John Barnshaw, of St. John, Wapping, butcher.
John Ouram, of Barnesley in Yorkshire, grocer.
Richard Sands, of King's Lynn, master mariner and merchant.
Moses Meigh, of Rotherhithe, clockmaker.
Henry Unthoff and Nicholas Battier, of London, merchants and partners.
Claude Passavant, of Exeter, merchant.

Robert Peach, of Wilby, Northamptonshire, tanner.
Joseph Morton, of the Old 'Change, London, car-penter.
Thomas Mead, of Thames-street, cheesemonger.
William Brown, of Carey-street, hosier and hatter.
James Boyes, of Pennington in Hampshire, merchant.
James Armstrong, of Midhurst in Sussex, dealer.
Obed Potter, of Taunton in Somersetshire, serge-maker.
Ferdinando Southam, of Winslow in Bucks. scrivener.
John Ulric Passavant, of Exeter, merchant.
Joseph Hawthorne, of Manchester, dealer.
Robert Wise, of Allanby, in Cumberland, merchant.
Jonathan Beck, of Tothill-street, baker.
Joseph Grantham, of Carnaby-street, linen-draper.
Thomas Holford and John Mayowell, of London, dry salters.
John Key, of Priors-Marston, in Warwickshire, dealer.
Gamaliel Walker, of Manchester, chapman.
Samuel Bradley, of Worcester, watchmaker.
Richard Holdship, of Worcester, glover.
Thomas Holderneis, of Cookham, Berks, barge-master.
George Culling, of Ash in Kent, shopkeeper.
John Knell, of St. Mary le Bon, coach-harness maker.
Thomas Holford, of Dowgate-hill, dry salter.
Walter Taylor, of Southampton, blockmaker.
Joseph Llewellyn and John Harris, of Bristol, car-penters.

BILLS of Mortality, from March 24, to June 16. (See p. 166.)

Christ.	Males 1778	} 3539
	Fem. 1761	
Buried	Males 2465	} 4778
	Fem. 2313	

Died under 2 Years old 1533

Between 2 and 5	— 187
5 and 10	— 162
10 and 20	— 139
20 and 30	— 411
30 and 40	— 483
40 and 50	— 506
50 and 60	— 382
60 and 70	— 372
70 and 80	— 265
80 and 90	— 117
90 and 100	— 18
100 and upwards	— 3

Buried	Within the Walls	366
	Without the Walls	1106
	In Mid. and Surry	2213
	City and Sub. West.	1093
		4778

Weekly,	March 31,	— 411
	April 7,	— 442
	14,	— 409
	21,	— 447
	28,	— 345
May	5,	— 416
	12,	— 367
	19,	— 316
	26,	— 438
June	2,	— 379
	9,	— 393
	16,	— 355
		4778

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1s. 5d. COURSE

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23, 1761.

Amsterdam 33 10 2 Uf. a 11 2 1/2 Uf.

Ditto at Sight, 33 5.

Rotterdam 33 11.

Antwerp, No Price.

Hamburg 31 10 2 Uf. a 11 2 1/2 Uf.

Paris 1 Day's Date 31 4.

Ditto 2 Ufance 31 1/4.

Bordeaux ditto 31 1/4.

Cadix 39 1/2.

Madrid 39 1/2.

Bilboa 39 1/2.

Leghorn 51 1/2.

Genoa 51.

Venice 52 1/2.

Lisbon 53. 5d.

Oporto, 53. 5d.

Dublin 8 1/4 a 1/2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

As none of the armies in Germany, have, as yet, entered upon action, nothing has happened since our last, but a few skirmishes, and none of these very remarkable; but if not prevented by a cessation of arms, we may expect to hear, very soon, of several important events in that unhappy country; for the armies, on all sides, are preparing to begin their operations. The French army, commanded by the prince of Soubise, which assembled this month at Wesel, have all passed the Rhine; and, on the 15th instant, the prince established his head-quarters at Bockum, or Borken: The allied army, designed to oppose him, which assembled last month, under the hereditary prince of Brunswick, have their head-quarters at Nottelen, near Munster, with advanced parties at Coeffelt and Dulmen; and, by way of prelude to some more important action, colonel Scheiter, with a party of his Hussars, passed the Rhine, on the 16th instant, between Wesel and Rees, and burnt two large barges upon that River, belonging to the French, laden with hay, and a small magazine upon the banks of the river. From thence, turning off towards Aarsen upon the Maese, they burnt the remains of a small magazine of forage. The 18th they burnt that at Gennep, and destroyed a magazine of corn; and the same day re-passed the Rhine, and marched towards Lobbe, where they burnt two more large barges laden with hay. After this expedition they moved, by Bockholt, into the district of Munster. The damage they have done to the French, during these excursions, is very considerable.

As to the other French army, under the marshal duke de Broglie, they are assembling at Cassel; but the marshal himself was still at Frankfurt on the Mayne, the 16th instant. The allied army, under prince Ferdinand, which is designed to oppose him, has

been for some time assembled, having their head-quarters at Nienhus, near Paderborne, with a strong advanced party under general Spörcken, as far as Warburg upon the Dymel.

With regard to the armies in Saxony, the last accounts of them are of the 13th instant, and are, that the marshal count Daun is still at Dresden, and his troops are very quiet in their respective posts; though it is thought he is meditating some great enterprize, and that with this view he has sent orders to the army of the empire, to advance, as fast as possible, towards Saxony; which it is doing accordingly. Prince Henry, who, in order to observe him, has been obliged to send a considerable corps under general Hulsen, has, by that means, considerably weakened himself, and it is pretended that marshal Daun waited for this opportunity to strike some important stroke. If this be the case, we may expect very shortly some great events.

And as to the armies in Silesia, the last accounts of the same date, are, that the king of Prussia hath as yet made no motion of importance. He hath only marched some troops towards the hilly part of this province, and sent general Goltz a fresh reinforcement of five or six battalions. As general Laudohn seems to be preparing to re-enter Silesia, the king's army holds itself in readiness to repair wheresoever circumstances may require. The Russians begin to appear on the frontiers of Silesia. One body of them will probably endeavour to join the body of Austrians under general Bethlem, towards Neiss. The Austrians in Lusatia, particularly those posted near Zittau, make frequent incursions into Silesia, where they live at discretion, and extort money, linnen, stockings, shoes, &c.

And, lastly, as to the Russians, the last and best accounts we have of them, are as follow, from,

Frankfort upon the Oder, June 14. The Russian troops, under the command of count Tottleben, have begun their operations in Pomerania. On the 7th, that general came before Belgard, and attacked it with great fury; but though the Prussian garrison there consisted only of one battalion, they made such a vigorous resistance, that, after having lost a great number of men, he found himself obliged to retire, and give up his undertaking. Since that time, some Russian detachments have appeared upon the frontiers of the New Marche, and have even possessed themselves of Landsberg upon the Wartha; but the body of troops now under count Tottleben, is not near so strong as that which he commanded last year, and it is computed that it does not exceed 6000 men. Besides, by the position of the king's troops in Pomerania, and the neighbourhood of Glogau, we seem to have nothing to fear from the enterprizes of the Russian army.

These are the most material accounts relating to the war; for as to the Swedes, they

have not yet made the least motion, though they have lately received a reinforcement of 5000 men. In the mean time the negotiations for a peace are, upon all sides, carried on with a seeming sincerity, and the opening of the congress for this purpose, at Augsburg, is expected to be by the middle of next month, at farthest; but whether it will be attended with a cessation of arms, seems to be still in suspense. If this congress has the desired effect, it will probably be owing to the treaty lately concluded, between the king of Prussia and the Turks, who, for some time, have been making great preparations for war, both by sea and land, under pretence of a design to attack the island of Malta; but as they have just begun to send large quantities of warlike stores, by the Euxine sea, to the north, they seem to have some other design in view.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for April, May, and June, 1761.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **A**N Account of the Structure of the Eye, &c. By Thomas Gataker, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.—[An elegant and useful performance. We shall give part of his conclusion here, and shall insert a larger extract from him in our next. "I beg leave to take notice in general terms—of the situation of the eye, as it is placed in that part of the body which is most advantageous for commanding the view of objects—of the figure of the eye, which, with the contained humours, is best calculated to receive and refract the rays of light, so as to form a distinct picture of external objects upon the bottom of it—of the manner in which the eye is connected to the socket, by which means it is properly retained there, and yet is capable, occasionally, of a free movement, in different directions, without pain or inconvenience—of the defence with which nature has furnished this organ against many external accidents, by inclosing the greatest part of it in a firm, bony cavity or case—of the lodgment of it upon a soft yielding bed of fat, which facilitates the motions necessary to vision, prevents the injuries of pressure from these motions, and keeps the parts in a due state of softness and flexibility—of the various movements which the eye is capable of, by means of its several muscles, according as the different situation of the object to be viewed requires—of the coats or coverings of the eye, and the substances called humours contained in those coats, for the production of the necessary refractions of the rays of light—of the power which the eye has, by the expansion and contraction of the pupil, to admit a sufficient quantity of light or exclude too much, according to the distance or nearness of the object to be viewed, or according to the degree of light it is seen in, which is almost perpetually varying—lastly, of the number, the course, and the fineness, of the blood-vessels and nerves serving for the constant supply of the humours, and for the due nourishment and

sensation of the other parts of the eye.—There is one observation more, which arises, indeed, so naturally from the subject as to make the mention of it here hardly necessary—every sensible and feeling mind will reflect with pleasure, admiration, and reverence, on the infinite art and wisdom which are so remarkably displayed in the structure and uses of this exquisite organ."]

2. **Memoirs of the Siege of Quebec**, published by Captain Gardiner, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.—[We can see nothing in these Memoirs, that will give our readers a better notion of this siege than they had before. The editor's Dedication, which takes up one third of the pamphlet, is an high-sounding, patriotic declamation.]

3. **The Philosophical Transactions**, Vol. LII. Part II. pr. 14s. in Sheets. Davis and Rymer.—[Some extracts hence will be given hereafter.]

4. **Introduction to the Art of Thinking**, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.—[Instructive and entertaining, though not so methodical as might be wished, and may be put, with success, into the hands of the pliable and ingenious youth.]

5. **The Genius**, No. I. II.—[If we may judge of the future numbers of this paper by the two first, which are remarkably elegant and spirited, the publick may depend upon reaping much pleasure in the perusal of them. They will be published occasionally in the St. James's Chronicle, printed by H. Baldwin in White-Friars.]

6. **Eloisa**, Vol. I and II. in English, pr. 6s. Becket.—[See p. 136, 171. We shall give some farther extracts of these elegant Letters the first opportunity.]

7. **Sophronia; or, Letters to the Ladies**, pr. 3s. Johnston.—[Though this is not a first rate performance, it will furnish no disagreeable entertainment, and will whisper some instruction to the fair reader: But 'tis most accountably incorrect.]

The piece recommended by Mr. Moody, was so publick last year, as to render it, now no matter of curiosity.—The letters from E. S. are not proper for the magazine.—The lady's letter and present Mr. Chreerton, have been sent to him.—All Mr. W's corrections were received and his latin verses will be inserted the first opportunity.—The pieces by S. M. Freethinker, Humanus, and dialogue of Rationalis, are all come to hand.—The literal translation of King's epitaph, will be inserted in next, till which we are obliged to postpone the appearance of a great variety of compositions in prose and verse, received from our kind correspondents. Mr. Antrobus will reduce the scheme obligingly sent us, to the compass of a page, it shall be inserted

[The rest of the Books in our next.]